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# The Pittsburgh Commercial.

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## FIRST EDITION.

## EUROPE.

### BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

**The Indirect Alabama Claims.**

LONDON, April 15.—The metropolitan journals to-day review the discussion of the Alabama claims question and the presentation of counter cases at Geneva to-day from their various political standpoints. A majority are decided in the expression of the opinion that the ministry must adhere to the position taken against the commission to arbitration of the indirect claims presented in the American case.

It is stated that the steamer Republic, which sailed from New York on Saturday, is to bring important dispatches from Washington on this subject.

**The Geneva Board of Arbitration.**

GENEVA, April 15.—The Board of Arbitration under the Treaty of Washington reassembled to-day and held a brief session, Count Sclopis presiding. The counter cases of the British and American Governments were presented and the Board adjourned. The proceedings were marked by no special feature.

LONDON, April 15.—The note accompanying the English replication submitted at Geneva to-day explicitly declares that England will not consent to have the indirect claims arbitrated. Mr. Cushing says the note is worthless, and the arbitration must proceed.

**Diplomatic Trouble Between France and Germany.**

LONDON, April 15.—Reports are current that troubles have grown out of the recent diplomatic negotiations between France and Germany. The relations between the two countries are said to be again in a critical condition.

**Miscellaneous Dispatches.**

LONDON, April 15.—Minister Schenck went to Ventnor, Isle of Wight, on Saturday, and will return to-morrow.

PARIS, April 15.—The abrogation of the passport system will take effect on the 20th.

BERLIN, April 15.—The Reichstag to-day passed to a third reading a bill ratifying the Consular Convention between the United States and the German Empire.

Deputy Georges complained of the insecurity of literary property, and asked if nothing could be done to protect the rights of authors. Minister Delbruck replied, regretting that it was not in the power of the Government to prevent book piracy, because of lack of necessary legislation.

MILAN, April 15.—The Prince and Princess of Wales have arrived at this city.

**Marine News.**

QUEENSTOWN, April 15.—Steamship Holland from New York arrived.

## XLII CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 15, 1872.

SENATE.

On motion of Mr. WILSON, the bill from the Committee on Military Affairs, permitting the interment of all honorably discharged soldiers and sailors in National Cemeteries, was passed.

Mr. COLE submitted resolutions of the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce, asking the establishment of steamship service between San Francisco and the islands of the Pacific; also asking increase of mail service between San Francisco and China and Japan. Referred. He also presented a protest of 24,000 leading citizens of San Francisco against the cession of Goat Island to the Central Pacific Railroad. Laid on the table.

Memorials were presented protesting against the renewal of the Wilson sewing machine patent, and laid on the table. Mr. CONKLING having reported adversely on the bill to renew the patent. The deficiency appropriation bill was then proceeded with. Without action on the bill the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. WILLIAMS, of Indiana, Chairman of the Committee on Expenditures in the War Department, made a report, with the testimony taken on the investigation into the sale of arms and ordnance stores during the Franco-Prussian war. Ordered printed, together with the view of the minority.

The committee reports the following conclusions: First, that the act of Congress of the 14th July, authorizing the sale of unsuitable arms, gave, by a fair interpretation of its letter and spirit, full authority to the Secretary of War to sell and dispose of the arms and ordnance stores in question, and that in doing so he violated neither the letter nor spirit of the law. Second, that the proceeds of the sale were promptly paid into the Treasury. Third, that no sales were made to by known agent of either of the belligerent governments, and that no act was done by the Secretary of War, or any of his subordinates, that was calculated to impair or violate any international obligation. Fourth, that no official of the United States Government was pecuniarily benefited in connection with the sales. Fifth, that the only party benefitted was the Government of the United States, in having disposed of unsuitable arms at the highest market price, to the amount of nearly a million of dollars.

The House then proceeded to the consideration of the river and harbor appropriation bill, which appropriates about $5,000,000, including $25,000 for the removal of Hell Gate and other obstructions in East river, New York. The bill was passed with but few unimportant amendments.

Mr. HANCOCK introduced a bill for the appointment by the President of three commissioners, at a salary of ten dollars per day each, to inquire into the depredations on the frontiers of Texas by bands of Indians and Mexicans, and appropriating $50,000 for expenses of the commissioners. The bill passed, and the house adjourned.

**Death of a Prominent Citizen.**

Special Dispatch to Commercial.

MANSFIELD, O., April 15, 1872.

Ezekiel Chew, an old resident of this country, formerly Associate Judge, an active citizen and prominent local politician, died yesterday morning, Blooming Grove township, aged 87 years.

## NEWS SUMMARY.

*BY TELEGRAPH.*

The Coroner's jury investigating the explosion of the steamer Oceanus yesterday announced that they were unable to determine the cause of the disaster. Although about a dozen steamers have arrived at St. Louis since the explosion intelligence of the finding of only two additional bodies has been brought them, and these were not identified.

The Fore homicide trial, at St. Louis, has resulted in a verdict of acquittal.

Mrs. Emily E. Lloyd, a lady of respectability, residing in Leechburg, Virginia, is expected of having poisoned her whole family consisting of her husband and four children, as well as an elderly lady relative who was visiting her. After the death of the last child, about the close of March, an analyzation of its stomach Prof. Torrey, of Baltimore, disclosed the existence of arsenic, and the announcement of the fact, on Saturday, the coroner's jury rendered a verdict that the child had been poisoned by the mother. The other five bodies are to be disinterred and analyzed. The only solution of these crimes is that the woman desired to remove all the children out of the way for her next husband.

It is reported that an extensive deposit of crystalized sulphur has been discovered in the Silver Mountains, within three hundred miles of Salt Lake city.

John J. Chandler, one of the oldest and most influential citizens of Evansville, Indiana, died yesterday, aged fifty-six years.

To-day is the seventh anniversary of the assassination of President Lincoln was noticed at Boston, yesterday, by flags on all the public and many private buildings, displayed at half mast. At Cincinnati and other places the event was similarly commorated.

James B. Skinner, of Rockford, Ill., the second plow manufacturer, died yesterday morning, of spotted fever.

F. Johnson, a planing mill employee in Chicago, yesterday met a horrible death by being caught in the belting.

The ruins of a malt house in the burned district of Chicago, workmen yesterday came upon some smoldering material, which burst into flames on coming in contact with the air. Similar occurrences are frequent, showing the presence of fire for over six months.

Shamokin, Pa., yesterday morning, a fire broke out in the Douty House, and quickly communicated to some other buildings adjoining. The Douty House, with all other buildings, was entirely consumed. The loss is estimated at $120,000, on which there is partial insurance. Thirteen families were rendered homeless by the fire.

New York, yesterday, Mark M. Pomeroy pleaded to the general issue in the breach of promise case against him, thus leaving it to the jury to decide whether he made and broke a promise of marriage as charged.

The applications for attachment against Horace Greeley, of New York, for contempt in refusing to appear, have been dismissed.

Lydia Sherman, charged with the murder of several persons, chiefly her own children, will be arraigned for trial at New Haven to-morrow.

The American Methodist Episcopal Conference in session in New York, recommends its care and discrimination on the subject of the assessments, and encourages the civil and religious instruction of freedmen as an imperative duty.

The receiver of the Ocean Bank, at New York, expects to declare a further dividend of twenty or twenty five per cent. in a fortnight, making a total of seventy or seventy-five.

The trial of Fanny Hyde, for the murder of Mr. Watson, has begun in Brooklyn. A jury was obtained after much difficulty, and the taking of evidence commenced.

### THE "OCEANUS" DISASTER.

**Details of the Horror—Statements of Officers and Others.**

STATEMENT OF J. B. FISHER, CARPENTER OF THE BOAT.

I live at New Albany, Indiana. I superintended the building of the Oceanus, and fitted her out. She was built at California, Pennsylvania, about sixty miles above Pittsburgh. She passed inspection at New Orleans and other ports very well; was considered a No. 1 boat. I was the oldest officer on board. I believe her boilers and machinery were in the nicest kind of working order, and were under the care of skillful officers. We left Cairo for St. Louis at about 2 o'clock on Thursday morning, and I soon afterwards retired to my room in the texas, over the boilers. The texas was occupied by the officers and crew. Two pilots, the head steward, the head cook, second cook, third cook, second steward, three cabin boys, and the captain, who slept there, were lost. At the time of the accident I was asleep. I did not know whether she had run on a snag or blown up. I was buried in a mass of ruins, and could not get out. The cabin came down, and then the chimneys. I was cramped up. At last I threw up my hand, found an opening, and crawled out, William Wiggins, a pilot slept with me. He said, "Is that you?" and asked if I could save him. I said I wanted to save myself first. I pulled him by the hair, and he said, "Don't pull." I drew him out by the arm. I heard a man calling for help; it was Harry Tripp, the pilot. I said that as quick as I could I would save him. After I pulled Wiggins out he passed to the starboard and that was the last I saw of him. I went to Tripp and worked there some time. Everything was fast around him, being embedded in the ruins. I heard Capt. Reeder shouting and I went to his aid. I could not get him out; he was covered with the wreck. I would almost have given my life to have saved him. The fire was burning forward of me, and I went toward the forecastle. There were fifteen men there. I threw a stage over the larboard side. Eight or ten went on to the edge and caused it to turn over; they were all carried under by the current. I got another piece of timber, and ten or twelve got on it. It turned over, and two or three were drowned. Alex. Connatty, the second engineer, got on it. He died when he got on the shore. I could only see two men on the boat. The fire was raging up. It soon was thirty feet high. There was several cubs in a cage, and they roared and rushed about terribly. One of the lions was lying dead. I threw a plank into the water to get away on. A deck hand and a passenger leaped on it, and were drowned. When I got on it it turned over. I swam to the bow of the boat, and floated down on a raft until I reached Thompson's Landing on the Missouri shore, some ten or twelve miles below. The water was cold and the air was chilly. I was nearly frozen. Mr. Thompson picked me up and treated me very kindly. I was the last man that left the boat. The Belle St. Louis passed me when I was in the water, I was a distance off and they could not see me. I found the bodies of Charles Worsham, the second clerk, and Charles Dempwolf, the head steward, and brought them to their friends in this city. The boilers were blown up to pieces and went in different directions. I have seen several wrecks in my life, but none as complete as this. My hand was cut, and I received bruises on the head and body, but hope to get well soon.

AFTER THE EXPLOSION—AN AWFUL SCENE.

There are some events which no words can recall to memory; there are some such scenes which no human language can describe. That which ensued upon the terrific explosion of the boilers of the Oceanus was such an event, such a scene. The time was early in the morning; the gray dawn had not yet blushed in the east; the restless heavens sent no beams to light up the dark river. The puff of escaping steam, the plash of the wheel in the water, one moment disturbed the solemn stillness of the shore, and lulled the morning slumbers into a deeper repose.

Another moment—and the silence of river and shore was broken as it had seldom been disturbed before, by a sound as if the volleying thunders of a fortress had been fired upon an advancing foe, rolling far over the dark river, breaking the stillness of the forest-crowned banks, startling the inhabitants from their dreams, rousing the distant listener as though it had been the voice of desolation calling to death to render perfect the work it had commenced. The sleepers on board were startled from their dreams; some awoke in pain and anguish, others to consternation and wild alarm, while some awoke to consciousness beyond the line that divided time from the infinities of eternity.

The concussion was terrific; the whole forward portion of the cabin, texas and the pilot-house was lifted aloft, whirled for a moment in mid-air, then fell, a mass of shivered timbers, upon the deck, burying beneath its ruin a number of persons who but a single minute before had been quietly sleeping, unconscious, perchance, of loved ones at home whom they were destined no more to see. Struggling in the darkness, some sought the fresh air. From the debris of the wreck was sent up a wail of despair, well known to those that heard it—a deep wailing moan of helplessness and hopeless despair. It was a moment of horror to the survivors. Shrouded in darkness, struggling for breath, enveloped in broiling vapors from the exploded generators, the uninjured, even, for a moment were lost in the wildering maze of doubt and uncertainty. To add to the horror of the scene, with the shrieks of the imprisoned human beings were mingled the agonized roar of wounded lions on deck.

BOUND FOR THE SACRIFICE.

When the explosion occurred, Captain Harry Tripp, one of the pilots, was on watch at his post. The pilot house was lifted from its place and plunged down to the deck below, carrying Tripp with it in its descent. The wheel fell upon him and held him fast in his perilous position. His partner, Captain Harris, who had retired but a short time before, seeing his position, went to his assistance. Meanwhile the flames from the furnace caught hold of the splintered timbers and spread with amazing rapidity. Captain Tripp made almost superhuman efforts to rescue himself from his impending doom. Captain Harris exerted himself to the utmost of his strength. Still nearer came the flames, still fainter beat the pulse of hope, the heat was getting to be intense. Hope fled. Captain Harris was forced to leave the side of his friend—to leave him there to die. A minute more, and the fiery billows swept over the form, and caught the breath of the sufferer bound beneath the fallen wheel, and the life of Harry Tripp was ended.

THE LIONS.

The four performing lions burned alive and belonging to James Robinson's circus were under the charge of Mr. Frank Sleight, who, as above stated, was killed. Mons. ——, a passenger from Texas wanted Sleight to release the animals from the cage, but he could not obtain access to them. The Texan, who was nearer, endeavored to release them, but his efforts were fruitless, probably fortunately so.

EXPERIMENTS have recently been made by driving sticks made of different woods, each 2 feet long and 1½ inches square, into the ground, only ½ inch projecting outward. It was found that in five years, all those made of oak, elm, ash, fir, soft mahogany, all as nearly every variety of pine, were totally rotten. Larch, hard pine and teak-wood were decayed on the outside only; while acacia, with the exception of being also slightly attacked on the exterior, was otherwise sound. Hard mahogany and cedar of Lebanon were in tolerably good condition. But only Virginia cedar was as good as when put in the ground. This is of some importance to builders, showing what wood should be avoided, and what others used in preference, in underground work.

THE free-traders, under the guise of "revenue reformers," who, with Mr. Greeley and a few others who fill the air with their asseverations about never forsaking Protection are going to meet in Cincinnati to arrange a Presidential programme, ought to feel that they are under an everlasting obligation to Speaker Blaine for framing the Committee of Ways and Means in the anti-Protection interest. This gentleman aspires to the Vice Presidency. Perhaps the "reformers" may conclude to show their gratitude by nominating him. He is clearly entitled to some recognition at their hands.

EAGER's recent discovery of new forms of permanent magnets is a matter of much interest to electricians. It is well known that it is impossible to magnetize a plate except in the direction of its greatest length, and that a square one cannot be made to show magnetic action at all. This new discovery, however, shows that, by cutting slits nearly up to the middle of a steel plate, a square plate in one piece can, with such slits, be regularly magnetized. By this means even an oblong square can be regularly magnetized and with as many poles as may be required, in a direction transverse to its greatest length.

A commercial correspondent writes as follows from Paris to the London *Times* with regard to the condition of French industry: The internal trade of France was never, it is said, more sound than at present. Nearly all the bills which were prolonged after the war have been paid, and the manufacturers have more orders on hand than can be executed in six months. Wages are high and good workpeople scarce, although there has been a considerable immigration of Belgian workmen, and a good many of the German workmen who resided in France before the war have returned.

THE *Journal of the Telegraph* announces that the seemingly wild problem of transmitting messages both ways at the same time, on the single wire, has at last been solved. It does not work to perfection, but its entire possibility has been completely demonstrated. Those sanguine experimenters who have so often tried to make two railway trains going in opposite directions pass each other on the same track may now take heart.

### NATIONAL POLITICS.

The Mobile *Register* (anti-passive) is changing its tone somewhat in regard to the Cincinnati Convention. It confesses that it is still doubtful as to its composition and results; but so much depends upon its being a dignified, reasonable and pronouncedly respectable body, it adds, "it looks toward it with expectancy tempered with anxiety." The *Register* thinks that either Judge Davis, "or some man of his known and avowed principles," must have the first place on the ticket

The Chicago *Tribune*, the Western organ of the Cincinnati movement "flares up" over the report that Davis and Curtin had been agreed upon for President and Vice-President at a conference with leading Democrats. It says there will be no use of holding the convention if the "ultimatum" of the Democrats is to influence its action. It wants to know:

"What is the difference between holding a Democratic Convention to nominate Davis and Curtin, and forcing those names, by Democratic pressure, upon the Cincinnati Convention? To the public there could be no difference at all."

The *Tribune* states the four "necessities" of the convention thus:

"1. It must be what it claims to be, a Republican Convention. 2. It must so act as to attract and not repel Republican votes. 3. In order to do this, it must reject, not offensively, but firmly, anything like Democratic dictation. 4. It must nominate only such persons as are thoroughly identified with the Republican party. There is no need of discussing persons; these are the necessities of the case, and necessity knows no law."

We think we hear hard-headed Democrats saying. If this is so exclusively a Republican affair, what have we to do with it? Is the Democratic party really so reduced that it must take whatever candidate a few dissatisfied Republicans may select for them, and he never a Democrat?

**John W. Garrett and Baltimore.**

(From the Baltimore American.)

In alluding to the President of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company's speech at the last meeting, we briefly remarked that when Mr. Garrett contrasted the pecuniary benefits which the city receives from his road to the losses it has sustained by the Northern Central and Philadelphia roads, he omitted to state that the city of Baltimore is actually losing an interest of $120,000 a year by the release of its first mortgage on the Connellsville Road. Deduct from that $60,000 additional interest on the stock of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad held by the city, and it leaves a deficit of $55,000 instead of a surplus to our city's finances. In again referring to this fact, it is not with the slightest desire of faultfinding, and far less to underrate the value of the road to the prosperity of our State. But it just occurs to us that the distinguished President might, with a little study, find out of this additional one per cent. added to the semi-annual dividend, and that a somewhat less flourish about it would have been more to the purpose and more in keeping with taste. From its very inception up to the present this paper has been the steady and unflinching friend of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad through good and through evil reports, and for many years the latter were in a strong majority. We therefore speak frankly, without fear of being misunderstood, when we say we are to the able management of its present head—and no one is more ready to concede this than ourselves—yet it would be utter folly to ignore the fact that but few stockholders now, again and again made by our city and State to sustain it when hope itself seemed lost, the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad would have been lost in the ruins of the financial crash that followed, it had been in existence at all. For this reason alone, if no other, the city of Baltimore and the State of Maryland are well entitled to all the benefits which now the earnings of the road can yield them, and hence to make so simple a right the display of a magnibonence which would make a stranger to its history believe that the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad was the special providence of the State, and its President the guardian angel of its entire interest, is, as we have already intimated, a matter of questionable propriety. But turn we to something else. The poet Wordsworth, in one of his usual and sometimes interminable tables, has a number of guests that he had preached at various times. Turning to Charles Lamb, who was one of them, he asked him, "Charles, did you ever hear preach?" "No, sir," the latter heard you do anything else," was the prompt though stuttering reply of the amiable Elia, who always felt bored by his friend's long-winded discourses. At last Mr. Garrett to announce that his road will need to borrow a great deal of money in order to carry out her vast schemes is but a matter of supereroga tion; for, so far as our experience goes, the road has been doing nothing else since its start. It is gratifying, however, to know that it has at last secured the loans in the London market, where already her credit has been well established. And we sincerely hope that she will get enough "British gold" to pay off her whole debt. In doing this, that she will extend her favors in that respect to other markets than our own. For it cannot be denied that as a borrower she is frequently in the habit of getting serious one, to the financial capacity of our city.

**The New Ocean Cable.**

(From the New York Herald.)

The "Great Eastern" has been once more chartered to lay a forth trans-Atlantic cable, and is now lying at Sheerness awaiting its completion. The contract for the new cable, which is to be direct to this city, has been completed and duly signed. The cable is to be manufactured by and laid down under the auspices of the Telegraph Construction Company of England. This company has manufactured nearly all the deep-sea cables in the world, and enjoys a well deserved reputation for the thoroughness and success of its undertakings. It will probably be two months before the cable can be completed and delivered on board. This period will bring us into the month of August, when we may once more expect the Great Eastern to steam up our bay, her welcome message of peace and prosperity. She is to be commanded by Captain Halpin, an officer who has fully established his fitness for the important work entrusted to him.

THE newspapers of the oil region having effectually squelched the South Improvement Company, are now indulging in journalistic pleasantries among themselves. The Titusville *Herald* "goes for" the Oil City *Derrick* generally and particularly, closing a long article with this: "We have done nothing that we know of to affront Oil City, except to grow up Titusville. If, instead, Titusville had become only a small, gnarled and knotted, flat, bare-backed, up-and-downy, humped, round-shouldered, gulfy, precipicy and generally shot-up, scooped-out, ravined, inflexibly irregular, gaped and slab-sided shanty city, the *Derrick* would have been proud of our acquaintance and claimed a family relation on account of family likeness. But having no such blemishes on our topography, and having furnished no traitors to the P. P. U. nor any membership to the S. I. C, we are content to remain plain Titusville, and see Oil City continues to rise and set in the anus of Oil creek, and other planetary bodies, systems, universes, comets, meteorites and nebulae perform their marvelous gyrations around that 'common point' On to Buffalo!"

SAYS the Boston *Globe*: "It is a well known fact that all the leading interests of the Hawaiian kingdom are in the hands of Americans, and that, through its proper officers, these has often been expressed a desire to become annexed to the United States, and of late, as we understand, the subject has been renewed so as again to attract public attention to these interesting islands, which form a sort of half-way house between the United States and China. The rich planters and thrifty merchants, are almost universally Americans; the missionaries who have done so much to civilization and christianize the natives, are mostly Americans; nearly all the important offices of the government are in the hands of Americans, and as a natural consequence, American sentiments, feelings, laws, and institutions prevail."

THE New York *Tribune* publishes a table of the dividends of cotton and woolen manufactories in New England from 1820 to 1870, inclusive, condensed from Martin's tables, the best authority extant, and it makes the average for the fifty-one years a trifle less than nine per cent. The average for the last five years given is over twelve per cent., whereas Messrs. Anthony, Morrill & Co. gave the opinion in the Senate, the other day, that the average for that period was not over eight per cent. In the tables given by the *Tribune* no allowance is made for the failures of different enterprises from time to time, or for the cases where the stock has to be "razed," or cut down, before dividends could be paid. If these had been counted in, the average of the dividends would have been somewhat smaller.—*Springfield Republican.*

In the year 1871 there were constructed in the United States nearly 7,000 miles of new railroad, which consumed about 700,000 tons of rails. In addition to this it is not an exaggeration to estimate that about 3,000 miles of old road were relaid, which would require a consumption of nearly 800,000 tons of rails. This would make an annual consumption of 1,500,000 tons of rails in the United States alone. It is estimated that the capacity of all the mills of the country to produce new rails and to re-roll old rails is about 1,000,000 tons, and we import, in 1871, 500,000 tons. Great Britain and the United States produced the bulk of all the rails in the world, and the United States not only consumes all she makes, but takes more than one-third of the entire production of Great Britain.

ON the platform at the "Liberal" Republican meeting in New York Friday night were Horace Greeley, the Protectionist, and David A. Welles, the representative of the other extreme. As neither of them will under any circumstances yield, it is quite a conundrum how they are going to harmonize in a Presidential canvass, where the tariff question is an issue.

## SECOND EDITION.

## WASHINGTON.

### Tariff Bill Not Yet Ready.

### Tax on Matches Removed.

### Specific Duties on Copper Reduced.

### Pennsylvania "Liberal" Convention Called

### Decision in Mormon Cases.

### Judge McKean's Ruling Reversed.

**Special Dispatch to the Commercial.**

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 15, 1872.

**Ways and Means Still Hard at Work.**

The Ways and Means Committee this morning spent the whole session on copper and matches. All specific duties on copper, both on ore and manufactured, were reduced one cent per pound, and all *ad valorem* duties reduced five per cent. The stamp tax was removed from matches, which strikes out two and a half millions from the gross amount of taxation. The committee will sit very late to-night and attempt to finish the bill.

**The Lock-up Conspiracy.**

H. W. Smith, President of the New York Tenth National Bank, will be examined before the Committee on Banking and Currency to-morrow. Although there is a strong belief among the members of the committee that this witness can give them much valuable information as to the late conspiracy to lock up currency, yet, as the examination is confined to the violation of existing laws, it is not thought that much will be made out of him.

**Michigan and the Cincinnati Convention.**

Gov. Blair, of Michigan, Representative in Congress, who has just returned from a western trip, says that his State will send a very large delegation to the Cincinnati Convention. Among other prominent delegates he names Lieut.-Gov. Bell, of Detroit. He also thinks that Trumbull would be the most available and popular candidate—not only so far as Michigan, but the whole Northwest, is concerned.

**Drawbacks Under Chicago Relief Bill.**

Secretary Boutwell has informed Representative Farwell, in reply to an interrogatory on this point, that drawbacks will be allowed on sash, blinds and doors imported in Chicago under provisions of the Chicago relief bill. The Secretary says that this question can easily be settled by reference to existing laws, but that in his opinion lumber in any manufactured state may be used without paying duties.

**Another Mississippi Bridge.**

The Senate passed a bill to-day authorizing the construction of a new bridge across the Mississippi river at Quincy.

**Personal Republicans.**

The Liberal Republicans of Pennsylvania will issue a call for a State Convention on Wednesday next.

**Singular Fact Discovered.**

The cases of the settlers on Cherokee neutral lands come up for hearing in the Supreme Court to-morrow: Ben Butler and Lafayette, of Ohio, for the fact that the contract with Joy was entered into by Secretary Browning on the eighth of a certain month, when the supplemental treaty authorizing such contract was not ratified till the ninth of the same month.

**Church Case Decided.**

The Supreme Court to-day decided the case of the Walnut Street Presbyterian Church, Louisville. The contest arose over the control of property after the separation caused by the war. The court sustained the claims of the loyal portion of the congregation.

**The Mormon Cases Decided.**

On behalf of the unanimous bench, Chief Justice Chase delivering the opinion, the Supreme Court to-day, in the celebrated case of Clinton *et al. vs.* Englerech, on appeal from Utah, decided that the jury drawn by the United States Marshal, under the laws of the Territory, and not by the selection of majority of the House of Representatives at Washington and four United States Senators. One of the uncles of the deceased, and the most distinguished of the name, was for eighteen years a member of the United States Senate, and at one time President of that body, and filled at one period the office of Comptroller of the Treasury. A cousin of the deceased was for twenty years in the United States Treasury department, and a few years since contributed some interesting reminiscences to this paper. Among the relics of the deceased, which had come down to him from his father, Colonel Enoch Anderson, was a record that possesses a historical value not a little to be envied. It consists of a series of letters addressed to the Colonel by Gen. Joseph Anderson, Hon. Alexander Anderson, then a member of Congress from the Knoxville district, Tennessee. The paper is yellow with age, the chirography remarkably clear, well defined and regular, considering the fact that the writer was then quite old, and by age, though indited over fifty years ago. We make a brief extract from this veritable chapter of Revolutionary history, which will be found to be seen in print. One of the letters closes as follows: "I was in the House when Ashe, Bard and Burke's case can remember—once a stout, active man, now an old man, lame, a cripple—in a word, good for nothing. Mrs. Ashe, Bard and Burke's wives, you may the Lord be with you and have you in His holy keeping now and ever more, pray for you from us all to you all." It was from such goodly and patriotic ancestry that our venerable friend, who has just passed away, descended. Inheriting a good name, he kept it pure through all trials and temptations. He was born on the plantation decided in East Waterford, Juniata county, in this State. There he reared a large family of ten children, nine of whom survived him, and seven survive him, with his estimable widow, still in vigorous health. The deceased followed the tanning business for forty years, and also cultivated a farm. In 1805 he took up his residence here with his son, Mr. Enoch Anderson, in business. In politics he was distinguished by the strictest probity of dealing. He was of an even and kindly temper and kindly disposition, and never engaged in a lawsuit or personal controversy. Though his life was that of a quiet citizen, he often shone out over all of us, his home was full of an atmosphere of love and peace. He was a consistent member in respect to family relations. Freed from care and living in the eyes, and rejoicing the hearts of his children and grandchildren, he was spared for many years. But prosperity did not chill his warm affections. His children were poor and to the sick of our city, and his visits to such were frequent, interspersed with neighborly calls, and intercourse with little children in which he would affectionately bend in all the mighty trifles of their busy existence. The late Mr. Anderson was an active, living member and elder of the Presbyterian church in this city, and also in the church of the same denomination at East Waterford, and was a superintendent in each of the Sabbath school of that place. He adorned his Christian profession, lived by its precepts, and died with its sustaining faith, and many of us can be told that the deceased had long looked forward with very bright anticipations to a long contemplated journey to the East and South. His wife was to accompany him. They were both to visit the old homestead, the scenes most dear to their memory, and their family connections in Pittsburgh. Spring, the season of Hope, was this year of unusual promise and cheerfulness. His Heavenly Father had ordered otherwise, and has called him home, and he was gathered to his fathers. There are no regrets for him, verging on the period when the scissors of time cut the grasshopper for he comes a burden, though there is a sadness in closing forever eyes that only beam in kindness, and in the hushing of a voice that only spoke, as it were, in benediction.

THE report of the New York Bar Association fully sustains the prevailing belief of the judicial corruption, and will probably lead to a change if not thorough reform of the Bench there. Says a city paper:

"There is no estimating the enormous moral injury inflicted by a depraved Bench on this city and country. Were that evil effect but a hundredth part of what it is it would suffice to rouse all good people to vigorous action, which they seem to relax a muscle nor weaken a thought of retribution until these creatures are driven from the seats they disgrace. Aside from this class of immeasurable wrongs there is the positive and calculable damage done to the business interest of the metropolis. A bad judiciary has frightened out of the city and State some of the greatest railroad opportunities which would otherwise have made their business centers here. Their withdrawal, through fear of the judges, has lost for the city the disbursement of millions annually. Bankers, capitalists and merchants testify that the prevalent distrust of certain courts which have most abused their immense power has greatly hindered the negotiation of American securities in New York and Europe, and that the value of those securities, amounting to hundreds of millions of dollars, has been impaired at least five per cent.

These things possess a moral for people everywhere, especially in large cities. They are the result of permitting themselves to become indifferent to local politics and submitting to whatever is dictated to them. The experince in New York will from the same cause become the experince of all cities in time, if this indifference prevails. After submitting until submission longer becomes endurable, they have at last determined to emancipate themselves. Is it not better to use the only preventive in time?

SPEAKING at the time of the absolute and all-inclusive subjection of the Chicago newspapers by the great fire, we said that the press was an "immortal essence" which neither flood nor flames could kill. It is gratifying to know that this deathless vigor and vitality has again in that city exceeded itself in the full swing and play. The *Tribune*, we learn, is building upon the old site a structure similar to that which it formerly occupied. The *Times* is erecting a splendid edifice of marble which will not be inferior to its rival in proportions and magnificence. The *Post* and *Journal* are each getting ready for removal into permanent quarters. Several new journalistic enterprises have been started, and all the revived ones are prospering admirably. The heroic spirit of mastery which conquer order out of chaos and transfigures into beauty the howling wastes, has never perhaps been better exemplified than in the history of the Chicago press since the conflagration of last October. Everything about that city is in a sort touched with the wand of wonder, but the story of her newspapers is the most remarkable of all.

Tue Grand Union Hotel and site, at Saratoga Springs, with all its furniture and equipments, was sold at auction at the Exchange Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, Wednesday, by order of the assignee in bankruptcy of Leland Brothers. The bids opened at $400,000, and were increased to $532 000, at which price the property was knocked down to A. T. Stewart. The property sold comprises five parcels of land, the first of which contains about seven acres in the center of the village of Saratoga Springs, on Broadway, Congress, Washington and Federal streets, with the hotel buildings containing 824 rooms, besides parlors, dining rooms, ball rooms, cottages, club house, bath houses, &c. The other parcels contain lodging house barn, stables, store houses, ice house, water works, &c. The sale included all the furniture, fixtures, table and kitchen ware, linen and bedding, hotel coach, horses, and all the appurtenances of the hotel, including wines, liquors and stores on hand.

**Death of Ex-United States Senator Van Winkle.**

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

PARKERSBURG, W. Va., April 15.

The Hon. Peter G. Van Winkle, late United States Senator, died at his residence in this city at five o'clock this morning, after a protracted illness, aged sixty-four years. Mr. Van Winkle took a prominent part in the formation of the State of West Virginia. In the Senate he was distinguished for his influence in the Committee on Finance, where there is attributed his long failing health. He was one of the Republicans who voted against the impeachment of Andrew Johnson. He also thinks that Trumbull would be the most available and popular candidate—not only so far as Michigan, but the whole Northwest, is concerned.

**Dwelling Burned—Family Barely Escape.**

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

LOUDONVILLE, April 15, 1872.

The house of Mr. H. Pressler, at Perrysville, Ohio, was burned yesterday; the family barely escaping. Everything in the house was consumed. Loss $1,500. No insurance. Two hundred dollars was raised for the relief of the family by the citizens.

## STATE POLITICS.

**Beaver County Democratic Convention.**

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

ROCHESTER, Pa., April 15, 1872.

At the Democratic County Convention held at Beaver to-day W. B. Dunlap and John Greabing were elected delegates to the State Convention, and were instructed to vote for Hon. William McClelland, for Governor.

## OBITUARY.

**Enoch L. Anderson.**

(From the Titusville Herald.)

We referred yesterday to the dangerous illness of Mr. Enoch L. Anderson, father of George K. Anderson, Esq., of this city. We have to-day to chronicle the fatal termination of his illness, which occurred at three o'clock yesterday morning, at the residence of his son. Mr. Anderson was in the seventy-sixth year of his age, and was born in Cumberland county, Pa. He came of good Revolutionary stock. His father was Col. Enoch Anderson, who was one of five brothers who served in the Revolutionary war, or in Gen. Washington's army, as the saying was. The brothers of Enoch Anderson settled in Maryland, Tennessee and Kentucky, and have enjoyed State and national honors to a remarkable extent. Many of them having been members of the House of Representatives at Washington and four United States Senators. One of the uncles of the deceased, and the most distinguished of the name, was for eighteen years a member of the United States Senate, and at one time President of that body, and filled at one period the office of Comptroller of the Treasury. A cousin of the deceased was for twenty years in the United States Treasury department, and a few years since contributed some interesting reminiscences to this paper. Among the relics of the deceased, which had come down to him from his father, Colonel Enoch Anderson, was a record that possesses a historical value not a little to be envied. It consists of a series of letters addressed to the Colonel by Gen. Joseph Anderson, Hon. Alexander Anderson, then a member of Congress from the Knoxville district, Tennessee. The paper is yellow with age, the chirography remarkably clear, well defined and regular, considering the fact that the writer was then quite old, and by age, though indited over fifty years ago. We make a brief extract from this veritable chapter of Revolutionary history, which will be found to be seen in print. One of the letters closes as follows: "I was in the House when Ashe, Bard and Burke's case can remember—once a stout, active man, now an old man, lame, a cripple—in a word, good for nothing. Mrs. Ashe, Bard and Burke's wives, you may the Lord be with you and have you in His holy keeping now and ever more, pray for you from us all to you all." It was from such goodly and patriotic ancestry that our venerable friend, who has just passed away, descended. Inheriting a good name, he kept it pure through all trials and temptations. He was born on the plantation decided in East Waterford, Juniata county, in this State. There he reared a large family of ten children, nine of whom survived him, and seven survive him, with his estimable widow, still in vigorous health. The deceased followed the tanning business for forty years, and also cultivated a farm. In 1805 he took up his residence here with his son, Mr. Enoch L. Anderson, in business. In politics he was distinguished by the strictest probity of dealing. He was of an even and kindly temper and kindly disposition, and never engaged in a lawsuit or personal controversy. Though his life was that of a quiet citizen, he often shone out over all of us, his home was full of an atmosphere of love and peace. He was a consistent member in respect to family relations. Freed from care and living in the eyes, and rejoicing the hearts of his children and grandchildren, he was spared for many years. But prosperity did not chill his warm affections. His children were poor and to the sick of our city, and his visits to such were frequent, interspersed with neighborly

# The Daily Commercial.

TUESDAY, APRIL 16, 1872.

EX-SECRETARY WELLES, before the Navy Investigating Committee, was a decidedly juicy witness, for one so old. In fact, the Old Man of the Sea was decidedly interesting in his manner of answering some of Mr. ROBESON'S questions. It is not stated who called this witness; but it is not doubted who was willing to let him go.

THE "Liberals" are systematically talking up CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS for the Cincinnati Convention. Fancy the wry faces which his name must provoke among the Democrats who remember him as the Abolition candidate for Vice President! And still the talk is of uniting all the Democrats on a Republican candidate, and that candidate an old Abolitionist!

THE *Nation* was never nearer right than in the following opinion of the Democratic party, which is seeking to obtain control of the government under cover of the Cincinnati Convention:

"We all agree that the Democratic party has no high aims, no patriotic intentions; its purpose seems to be simply to get back into power; and the only plea which can make its existence excusable is that there is so much looseness, vulgarity, and selfishness among the managers of the party which rules the country, that it may pay to keep up a political organization for the sole office of chronic and interminable opposition. This is the rational impression about the Democratic party, and it is the truth."

OUR neighbor the *Post* is silent concerning running COLONEL MCCLURE as the candidate of the Democrats and dissatisfied Republicans—if there are any—for Governor. It is to be observed, however, that this sort of thing is more favored outside than inside the State. The Boston *Post*, for instance, thinks it would be a highly proper thing to do; and, furthermore, that as things now stand, MCCLURE possesses the key to the entire Presidential situation. We knew that the Colonel had a good many things about him, but didn't know that he was the possessor of so important an instrument. In fact, it is not probable that he was quite aware of it himself.

ONE of the best speeches President GRANT has ever made he made a few days ago at the reception of Admiral JOSE POLO DE BARNABE, the new Spanish Minister. Speeches delivered on such occasions are usually, we believe, mere formalities, to which no particular significance is to be attached; but when, in response to Admiral BARNABE'S polite expression of the hope that he should "accomplish in a satisfactory manner the friendly desires manifested by the King and Government of Spain," General GRANT politely expressed the hope that the new Minister's disposition to pursue the policy indicated "might attain results not heretofore reached, but which have for some time been energetically pursued by this Government," it is plain to see that the President spoke with a purpose, and really uttered a menace and a rebuke in the guise of a compliment.

AFTER all he has done for the Free Traders, the New York *Bulletin* complains bitterly of Speaker BLAINE. It says:

Mr. Blaine was elected Speaker about a year ago on the understanding, express or implied, that in making up the committees of the House he would recognize the claims of the Revenue Reformers, who were in a majority. He kept this promise to the ear, but broke it to the eye. It is true, he appointed four Protectionists and five Revenue Reformers as members of the Committee of Ways and Means, upon whom, the revision of our tariff and tax laws would devolve.

The fact of such an "understanding" existing has never been so authoritatively stated before, we believe, and the publication may prove embarrassing to Mr. BLAINE. What the *Bulletin* specifically reproaches him with is the appointment of MR. DAWES chairman of the committee, whereby, it is asserted, he completely "hamstrung the Revenue Reform movement." Perhaps we ought to thank Mr. BLAINE for that, notwithstanding his betrayal otherwise of the Protectionists.

GUSTAVE COURBET is a somewhat distinguished French painter, who made himself conspicuous as one of the leaders of the Commune and was tried for his conduct. The Court was satisfied that COURBET was so wrongheaded as to be hardly responsible for his military acts. It also appeared that he had acted not only with humanity and decency, but had merited well of the country by his alertness and activity in preventing harm to the various works of art which were exposed to peril. He was therefore but slightly punished. However, having lately sent in two paintings for the annual exposition of this year, the pictures have both been rejected on the ground that COURBET'S "public conduct has been such as to render him unworthy of competing with honorable men." The distinction is, no doubt, just, and it generally and sternly made by public opinion, might answer an excellent purpose. At the same time it is true that the fame of works, whether of art or literature, is quite independent upon any such considerations as prompted the rejection of COURBET'S pictures.

NOT all that the anti-GRANT Republicans—a few leaders without followers—can say will suffice to convince the public mind that they are acting less from personal feeling than principle. No doubt General GRANT has been unfortunate in this respect so far as they, or the most of them, are concerned. Had he done certain things—mostly regarding appointments to office—according to their notion they would no doubt be among his supporters. This may be a hard thing to say of men of their standing before the country, but there is sufficient reason for saying it. Less than one year ago Mr. GREELEY himself wrote of General GRANT as follows:

"He (Mr. Greeley) deems it too soon by a year to discuss the claims or chances of Gen. Grant or any one else. So far as he can judge, the Republicans are generally satisfied with Gen. Grant's administration, and inclined to renew his lease of power. If there is not much enthusiasm in his behalf, there is a very general conviction that he is a safe and prudent Executive. Not hearing of any formidable or serious effort to prevent his renomination, it seems to us unwise in those who favor it to agitate the matter. The meeting of Congress next December is quite soon enough for that. Gen. Grant has been not quite two years in power. During those two years many war-clouds have loomed on the horizon, yet peace with foreign nations and with Indian tribes has been happily preserved. The taxes have been largely reduced, yet two hundred millions of the national debt have been paid off and canceled, though we are paying one hundred and twenty millions per annum for interest and thirty millions per annum for pensions to widows and orphans of our great struggle. We doubt whether any government ever before devoted so large a proportion of its annual income to the payment of debt. He misunderstands human nature who fancies that these facts will not tell in a Presidential campaign."

Since the above was written Gen. GRANT has done nothing deserving the hostility now manifested toward him. Some of his earliest acts—for instance, the appointment of his original cabinet, and some subsequent appointments—no doubt tried the temper of Republicans; but these things were all over when the above was printed. These acts at no time contributed a reason for hostility such as is now manifested—they do not amount to a reason now. The country then and now—as did MR. GREELEY when he wrote the above—take Gen. GRANT'S acts as a whole. It has not forgotten, it never will forget, his services as the leader of our armies at a time when it was a question of life or death. The great body of the people have not such short memories as some politicians have.

WE may at once make up our minds about it as a thing quite certain that no other nation either in Europe or America has a more undesirable neighbor than the United States have in Mexico. How she used to behave in old times many remember; a still greater number remember what a rascally part she played on the Texas border during the war between the North and South, and for some time now the manner in which she has preyed upon those Americans who live nearest her eastern border has been such as to "shake the saintship of an anchorite," if the anchorite still retained the faintest recollection of the meaning of the word pugnacity. The number of cattle "lifted" from Americans in Texas and driven over into Mexico within the last seven years is estimated by persons likely to know at four hundred and twenty thousand head. Though cows are not as valuable in Texas as they are in Pennsylvania, the provocation is certainly considerable, especially when thought of in connection with the refusal or at any rate the failure of all indemnification or redress. Such robberies are quietly and comfortably accepted by the Mexican authorities as those freebooters who infest the border and for whom they decline to be responsible. It so happens, however, that the stolen cattle are freely and openly exposed for sale in the nearest Mexican city markets, and also become the subject of taxation, the proceeds of which go into the national treasury, always excepting the eight or nine tenths reserved by the tax gatherers to pay themselves for the trouble of collection. And to this wholesale robbery of American citizens must be added those almost daily acts of murder which render our Mexican border land a lively reproduction of the land of the moss troopers. As there is no immediate prospect of the restoration of government authority throughout Mexico, it would really seem that the government of the United States should at once adopt more decisive measures than it has yet taken for the protection of its citizens. While a few newspapers in Mexico and a considerable minority of the people are said to be favorable to annexation to this country, or else to the establishment of an American protectorate, either project if proposed would be generally rejected with abhorrence by the American people. We have already a Sparta extensive enough for adornment as well as a more than sufficient number of ignorant voters. But a military occupation of our own Mexican boundary in adequate force to keep our neighbors on their own side of the line does not seem open to any serious objection and is called for by the Texans with a vehemence of solicitation which perhaps ought before now to have achieved success.

### A FINANCIAL REVOLUTION.

The house of ROTHSCHILD has so long exercised a predominant influence in the money markets of the world that some readers, especially among those who are not practically engaged in financial operations, will be rather surprised to learn that instead of increasing, after the law assumed to be universal where vast capital is concerned, the famous house is believed to be on the decline. Nothing, however, like failure, dissolution or bankruptcy, is meant by the statement, but merely such diminution of the relative power and importance of the mighty princes of the Bourse as seems to be the proper result of the financial development of the world. According to a late number of the Frankfort *Zeitung*, when those organizations which the Germans call credit institutions were first formed, the house of ROTHSCHILD was either hostile to them or endeavored to use them as serviceable instruments to uphold and strengthen its own predominant position. But at the present day the omnipotence of this great house in the markets of the world is said to be so far weakened that it is compelled everywhere to place itself under the patronage of the credit institutions, and, as much as possible, to participate in their transactions. Thus in Vienna the ROTHSCHILDS take refuge under the wings of the credit institution there by placing most of their property in its funds, and they are pleased when assigned a part in its big enterprises. The Frankfort branch of the house has placed itself in a similar dependent relation to the Discount Association of Berlin, both it and the Vienna branch being content to renounce the right of initiative, and to share in the financial operations undertaken by the companies. The journal from whose statement we derive our knowledge compares the relation between the Discount Company and the house of ROTHSCHILD to the position which, in the new empire, Prussia sustains in reference to Hesse or Baden; in which relation the house of ROTHSCHILD certainly doesn't play the part of Prussia! The cause of this decline of the great house, or rather of this complete revolution in the relations of financial power, seems to our authority very simple. Skill in finance is not inherited like the millions with which it operates. The old chiefs of the house of ROTHSCHILD undeniably possessed financial capacity of the highest order. But their knowledge of business, their foresight and especially their tact do not appear generally to have passed over to the younger line, as is remarkably proved by the mistakes committed in several well remembered operations, some of which are mentioned, the New York city loan among them. On the other hand the institutions of credit have the advantage of being able to select their managers. Their government not being hereditary, rash or incompetent directors may be at once compelled to give place to better qualified successors. And it is alleged as a matter of fact that the great organizations of this class which have been in existence for fifteen or twenty years have succeeded after many errors in placing themselves almost without exception under the direction of excellent financiers. Another consideration which has drawn the great business operations into the hands of the credit institutions is said to consist in the fact that they, unlike the ROTHSCHILDS in their time of power, do not seek to retain the entire profits for themselves. The institutions of credit readily enter into partnership with those old and younger banking houses which the house of ROTHSCHILD formerly, in its arrogance of wealth, refused to recognize as equals. As a consequence of this liberality, around each of the institutions powerful groups have formed which even the house of ROTHSCHILD cannot rival as regards capital and power of action. Hence it has come to pass that the house of ROTHSCHILD, which ten years ago haughtily rejected all traveling with others, is now glad to be taken in tow by any one of the credit banks which it used to treat with such disdain. As regards the aggregate business of commerce and exchange, this revolution seems to the Frankfort journalist no loss, but a decided gain. While the ROTHSCHILDS were formerly sole rulers of the money market everywhere, and all the financial world was their debtor, they often even a panic might be the result if the "Herr Baron" happened to be unwell any morning, this once mighty potentate has become at the present day exceedingly modest. He is satisfied now to transact his business like others, and is besides not far from the state of mind in which he will be reconciled to the part of those respectable women—about whom people do not talk.

### "THE SILENT SISTER."

One of the most interesting objects at Washington is a national institution of which some well informed Americans have never heard, or of which at any rate they possess no distinct knowledge. This is "the Silent College," as it is sometimes called; among American literary institutions the "Silent Sister," called so with more significance and a better right than ever attached to the same title as the opprobrious name of the famous Dublin University. Washington College for the instruction of deaf mutes is not yet ten years old, having been opened for the reception of students in 1864, but it has been in operation long enough to refute some of the objections of those who opposed its foundation, and to verify the predictions of those who favored it. The object of the college is to carry on the education imparted in the various State schools established for the benefit of the deaf and dumb, and to qualify its graduates for positions of influence and usefulness. According to the last census it appears that there are at least sixteen thousand of this unfortunate class in the United States; the number is probably much greater. Among the achievements which evince the grand character of the present age of the world few are entitled to more conspicuous mention than the success with which so considerable a portion of the population is transferred from a life of misery and degradation to a condition of comparative happiness and dignity. Though this country was not the scene of the first successful attempts to educate deaf mutes, it may be justly said at present to take the lead in the benevolent work, as its schools are admitted to be as efficient as any in the world, and Washington College is the only institution anywhere which seeks to impart to the class so high a grade of education. Hence we learn that its progress is watched with lively interest in foreign countries. From the results already attained it is proved beyond doubt that by the education given in the college its graduates are prepared to become valuable members of the community. MR. H. G. DRAPER has lately stated that even before graduation "some of the students became paid correspondents of newspapers; others translated publications from the French and German; one invented and received a patent for an improvement in the microscope; one was tendered a situation as editor upon an influential semi-weekly newspaper; and during vacations nearly all became valued assistants in various directions." The graduates have, nearly all, at once entered upon the work of teaching their own class in the different State schools, and one in a competitive examination against seventeen aspirants gained the rank of examiner in the Patent Office. The writer cited above says that the present aggregate income of the nine graduates of the college is nine thousand six hundred dollars, or an average of more than a thousand dollars each. Some readers will be suprised to learn that many subjects which are taught in colleges can be "far more nicely analyzed and clearly expounded" in the sign language than by means of spoken words, geology being specified as one of the subjects which can be thus most successfully taught. For many of our readers this silent college, destined to be vocal with the works of its graduates, will seem especially interesting in connection with the admirable labors of one of the most valued citizens of Pittsburgh in behalf of the class for whose benefit it was founded. In fact, thanks to this gentleman, Pittsburgh enjoys an enviable distinction as taking the lead in so noble a work.

THE resolution of Mr. Brooks in the House of Representatives calling for information concerning the Mexican raids in Texas is understood to presage some more important action, and there are rumors of an attempt to induce the declaration of a protectorate. The administration organ at Washington, in a semi-official article reviewing the situation of affairs on the Mexican frontier, and the repeated offenses of the Government of that country against international law, says:

"The turbulent republic has but few claims, it would appear, upon the continued forbearance of this country, and there appears to be possible situations in which the United States will be compelled to take into consideration its obligations toward its own aggrieved citizens."

It is probable that Mr. Greeley himself will not object to this: "I understand you sell large quantities of bolts and nuts, and that the latter are a superior quality. If you will send me a bushel or two of your best nuts in time for spring planting, I will, by return mail, tell you what I know about bolts, which is a good deal. Very truly,

H. G."

## GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

Mr. Hugh Benson, of Osage county, Missouri, sold the product of two and a-half acres planted in tobacco in St. Louis last week for the sum of $850. The quality was bright manufacturing leaf, of which there was two hogsheads, bringing $47 and $48 50, respectively, per hundred pounds.

Mrs. Hannah (widow of William) French, who died of congestion of the lungs recently after a brief illness at Pembroke, N. H., at the age of eighty-five years, had lived and died in the house which her husband built when they were married, seventy years ago. She was the mother of sixteen children, six of whom are now living, and had lived at the old homestead all alone for the past six or eight years, doing her own housework and a great deal of the work about the farm.

A newspaper essay on thunder storms summers off as follows: "The safest spot in a thunder storm is the center of the room if you are in the house, or a place at some distance from tall houses or trees, if out of doors. But the laws of electricity, if that capricious power has laws, are yet unknown; and the best course is to trust in God and keep your lightning rods in order."

A Washington dispatch says: Secretary Boutwell denies that, as currently reported, he had anything to do with the resolution of Mr. Negley concerning the Union Pacific Railroad. He knew nothing about it whatever until after its introduction, and should not urge its passage.

In London the street car track differs from that which is used in this country, and obviates some of the objections that are experienced here. It is a flat strip of iron, with a groove for the flange of the wheel to run in. This strip is not sunk, but is exactly level with the surface of the pavement, thus offering no obstacle to teams crossing the track. The cars are also differently constructed, and have seats outside as well as inside.

At the close of the rebellion the United States found itself in possession of a number of railroads with material and stock, which the Southern companies bought on time at $8,500,000. There were exactly fifty of these roads. June 30, 1871, thirteen of them had paid up all indebtedness, which, principal and interest, was $2,380,000.

It is said that Fall River will have over 700,000 spindles and 18,000 looms for making cloth before the close of 1872. Lowell, her most enterprising rival, has less than 600,000 spindles operating.

By the recent reports it appears that the railroads of this country last year carried over 100,000,000 tons of merchandise, worth on an average $120 a ton.

It is stated that some fifty-two million dollars' worth of Erie shares have been issued by Jay Gould, but in such a loose manner that they cannot be traced. They were first issued in the shape of convertible bonds, which bonds were passed over to the brokers' firm of Smith, Gould & Martin, which firm converted them into stock shares. The receipts from the sale of the above convertible bonds were entered in the Erie books among other receipts from traffic and other sources, and Vice President Diven says the confusion arising from such a system of accounting is so great that it will require a great while to discover them.

One of the large perfumers of Grasse and Paris uses annually 80,000 pounds of orange flowers, 60,000 pounds cassia flower, 54,000 pounds rose leaves, 32,000 pounds jasmine blossoms, 32,000 pounds violets, 20,000 pounds tube roses, and 16,000 pounds lilac, beside rosemary, mint, thyme, lemon, citron and other odorous plants in similar proportions.

The Iowa State Senate has passed a law making the punishment of murder either death by hanging or imprisonment for life. The decision between the two is to be made by the jury, unless the accused pleads guilty, in which case the Judge is to decide. This is, of course, a practical abolition of the death penalty.

Here is something for men who believe in strikes to think of. Within a period of fourteen months two societies of iron workers in England paid out for the support of men on strike the enormous sum of $3,283,000. Half of this amount would have amply stocked an immense co-operative manufactory.

The Province of British Columbia is receiving considerable accessions of Chinamen, and the same differences of opinion which the question excites here regarding the desirableness and toleration of this sort of immigration exists there also.

Jubilee Gilmore has secured the Irish constabulary band for his musical festival. This band numbers about seventy pieces, and is said to be one of the finest in Europe.

Here is the woman question again—this time vesting the pulpits. The next general conference of the Methodist Church will be called upon to decide the question of licensing them to preach, and the relation they are to sustain, whether traveling or local preachers, or wandering evangelists.

Darke county, Ohio, is in a terrible state of excitement over the liquor law. Nine suits, for sums ranging from $2,000 to $10,000 each, have been entered against saloon keepers and the owners of property occupied by them, the plaintiffs being the wives of intemperate husbands. One woman, whose husband was killed in a drunken brawl, has brought suit for $10,000, while the wife of the man who perpetrated the homicide has sued for $5,000. All the saloons are closed.

### PERSONAL.

The musical authorities of San Francisco speak in high terms of the talent and genius displayed by a Miss M. Kenzie, the daughter of Colonel John W. McKenzie, a popular resident of that city, who has just made her *debut* in the *role* of *Leonora* in "Il Trovatore." Her voice is a clear, full, and melodious soprano, ranging from G in the basso to G in the treble, flowing without apparent effort, and at times rising to a high degree of brilliancy. This young vocalist is of good stature, and her manner is described as strikingly refined and prepossessing. Miss McKenzie is about going to a European tour, after which she will visit New York, and pass the ordeal of metropolitan criticism.

Last week, Miss Lydia Thompson, while performing in Savannah, Ga., was the recipient of a novel present, it being a bale of cotton, prettily trimmed with blue and scarlet ribbons and flowers. In graceful acknowledgment the recipient acknowledged herself no speaker, but on this occasion she would indeed be ungrateful did she not attempt to express her feelings toward that country where she had received so much kindness. "This token," she remarked, "is too large to be worn as a charm upon my watch chain, but I shall ever hold it in remembrance, for in every sense of the word it is the greatest testimonial I have ever received." This little speech was received with great applause. Miss Thompson will take the cotton with her on her professional tour, having it on exhibition at the hotels at which she stops in this country and in England.

The controversy between Tilton and *Independent* Bowen has been settled by the award, by the referees, of $7,000 cash to Tilton, and a complimentary notice of Tilton in this week's *Independent*. Tilton is completely vindicated.

Mr. Fechter has been very cordially welcomed back to the London stage at the Adelphi Theater, where he appeared in "Ruy Blas," the first part he ever enacted in the English language. One unanimous shout is said to have greeted his entrance. Miss Rose, a sister of Miss Carlotta Leclercq, took the part of the Queen.

Says a late Paris letter: The Hon. Wm. M. Evarts and the gentlemen of the *Alabama* Commission gave a large dinner party last night. Since their arrival here, these distinguished gentlemen have been largely feted, and have been the recipient of great attention. Count Sartiges recently gave a dinner to them, and among the guests were Mr. Washburne, Baron Mercier, the Marquis de Montholon, ex-Senator Michel Chevalier, Dr. Johnson, Col. Hoffman, and others. They have also received the hospitalities of Consul-General Read, Mr. Bates, Mr. Washburne, and several of the bankers resident here.

Concerning the nationality of ex-Secretary Cox, of whom some things are possible in connection with the Cincinnati Convention, the following are said to be the facts: "The father of Gen. Cox was employed in Canada as an engineer, superintending the construction of certain public works, and while he was sojourning there he sent for his wife, the General's mother, and during her visit to her husband Jacob Dolson Cox was born. Thus we see that he is a native of the United States and a natural born citizen thereof. If the Reform Republicans desire to nominate him, with an Eastern man for Vice President, nothing stands in the way."

Miss Clara Louise Kellogg sailed for Europe yesterday, accompanied by her mother, in the Republic—one of the splendid steamers of the White Star line. Miss Kellogg goes to London to fill an engagement with the impresario, Mr. Mapleson. She is to return to New York in a few months to sing in opera with LUCCA.

It is stated that Jefferson Davis will make Baltimore his future home, and that he will soon publish a vindication of his administration while President of the Confederate States.—*Exchange.*

Speaking of Davis, does any one doubt that his sympathies are thoroughly with the Cincinnati Convention movement?

THE New York *Bulletin*, free trade, conveys to us the gratifying assurance that "the latest accounts from Washington confirm the forebodings respecting the probable defeat of revenue reform, for the present session at least."

THE Chicago *Journal* says: "We have good authority for saying that Hon. John M. Palmer, Governor of Illinois, has determined not to be a candidate for renomination at the forthcoming Republican State Convention. His friends will regret to learn this."

## PENNSYLVANIA REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

*For Governor.*
JOHN F. HARTRANFT.

*For Supreme Judge.*
ULYSSES MERCUR.

*For Auditor General.*
HARRISON ALLEN.

*For Congressmen at Large.*
HARRY WHITE,
LEMUEL TODD.

*For Presidential Electors at Large.*
ADOLPH E. BORIE.
JAMES M. THOMPSON.

*For Delegates at Large to the Constitutional Convention.*
William M. Meredith, Philadelphia; J. Gillingham Fell, Philadelphia; Harry White, Indiana; William Lilly, Carbon; Linn Bartholomew, Schuylkill; H. N. McCallister, Center; William H. Armstrong, Lycoming; William Davis, Luzerne; James L. Reynolds, Lancaster; Samuel E. Dimmock, Wayne; George V. Lawrence, Washington; David N. White, Allegheny; W. H. Arney, Lehigh; John H. Walker, Lehigh.

### The Galaxy for May.

The *Galaxy* for May is neither decidedly superior nor decidedly inferior to its predecessors, but is a fair average number. In fact, a certain equality of merit is a recognized characteristic of the magazine. Almost from the beginning its papers belonging to the department of history or historical memoirs have been a valuable feature of the *Galaxy*, and in this number there is a second article by Mr. Gideon Welles on *Lincoln and Johnson; their Plan of Reconstruction and Resumption of National Authority*, which will be read with pleasure and instruction by all who take interest in American history and politics. S. B. Luce, of the United States Navy, gives a very entertaining account of a wonderful Italian surgeon named Regina Dal Cin. She is a peasant woman of Venetia, who, destitute of education and without other instructor than her mother, who was what in England and America is called a "bone-setter," has performed hundreds of surgical operations of the most difficult class, and is still living and ready to perform many more. Luxation of the femur, of long standing, is one of the afflictions with which she deals so successfully. If the statements of this paper are facts, as they seem to be, it is a truly wonderful narrative, and is especially worthy the attention of those who fancy that women are not strong enough for the profession of surgery. We do not, however, fancy that a single instance of the kind settles the question in either way. Mr. Albert Rhodes gives a readable sketch of the *Arabs at Home*, and General Custer continues his interesting recollections of his *Life on the Plains*. In *Historic Lovers* Junius Henri Browne discourses agreeably enough and especially with an agreeable air of erudite familiarity about Pericles and Aspasia, about Cleopatra and her admirers, Antony and Cæsar, about Heloise and Abelard, about Imelda and Bonifazio, and finally about Camoens and his affection for Catarina de Atayada, the source of his misfortunes. In his narrative of the life of Camoens Mr. Browne falls into some singular mistakes. Thus he tells his readers that the poet, having offended the authorities of Goa, the capital of the Portuguese possessions in the East Indies, whither his disappointment at home had driven him, was banished to "Macao in Portugal." This is puzzling, as Macao, where Camoens wrote his famous poem, is well known to lie on the coast of China. How a Portuguese could be banished to his native land is also not clear. Regarding this manifest slip as a mere printer's error, we read on and presently come upon the surprising statements that the author, Mr. Junius Henri Browne, "has visited the grotto in Macao in which Camoens completed his celebrated work (the Lusiad), and that it is regarded by tourists as one of the most interesting localities in the province of Estremadura." Estremadura being a province of Spain! Some of Mr. Browne's historical statements are nearly as questionable as his geography. Besides Mr. Trollope's work, the *Galaxy* contains the beginning of a new story by Turgenief.

SAYS the Springfield *Republican*: It is again rumored at Washington that Mr. Marsh, our present Minister to Italy, has been tendered the Spanish mission. As is well known, he is not very popular in Italy just now, owing to the blundering publication of a letter that he intended to have kept private in the State Department, and a change may be agreeable to him as well as desirable for our government. At all events, Gen. Sickles will not remain Minister to Spain, but is only going back to Madrid to bring home his mother and daughter.

### The Price of Health.

Like that of liberty, is eternal vigilance. The vapor-laden air of spring exercises a depressing influence on the vital powers. The strongest feel this devitalizing effect; the weak are prostrated by it. Everybody is more or less debilitated at this season, and the feeble instinctively seek the help of medicine. Unfortunately, the remedy resorted to sometimes aggravates the mischief. Raw stimulants are eminently pernicious in such cases, and drastic cathartics about as bad. The vital principle needs succor and support, and a reinforcing preparation that will tone and rouse, while it regulates and purifies the system, is the medicine that nature demands. All the medicinal elements required for such emergencies are combined in Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, the purest and most efficacious vegetable elixir that the world has ever known. It is mild but potent, a powerful tonic, an unequalled appetizer, an absolute specific for diseased digestion, a wonderful nervine, a moderate cathartic, a remedy for liver complaints and periodic fevers, a cure for constipation, a specific for rheumatism, of essential use in all ailments to which the feebler sex are subject, and as a general household medicine unequalled and unapproached. These are the properties which have made Hostetter's Bitters famous everywhere. See to it, however, that you have the true article, for the land is infested with swarms of local bitters, made from condemned liquors and worthless drugs, which greedy wretches who speculate on human life recommend as panaceas for every ill that flesh is heir to. Beware of the charlatans and their poisons.


PURE WHITE LEAD.

Pure White Lead.
Pure Linseed Oil.
Flaxseed Oil.
Turpentine.
Varnishes,
Paints of all kinds.
Sperm and Whale Oils.
And at the Lowest Prices, at

JOSEPH FLEMING'S Drug Store,
No. 84 Market street, corner Diamond.

PURE POTASH.

Pure Potash, Pure Potash,
Pure Potash, Pure Potash,
Pure Potash, guaranteed strictly No. 1, always on hand at

JOS. FLEMING'S Drug Store,
No. 84 Market street, corner of Diamond.

English and Scotch Ales,
English and Scotch Ales,
English and Scotch Ales,
Of all kinds, constantly on hand, at

JOSEPH FLEMING'S DRUG STORE,
No. 84 Market street, corner Diamond.

English Vermillion,

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.
CHINESE VERMILLION,
VENETIAN RED, "Eng."
BRANDON COLORS,
LINSEED OIL, WHITING,
BLACK LEAD, East India,

Received and for sale by

George A. Kelly & Co.,
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,
Corner First Avenue and Wood Street.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,
NO. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.
Chartered in 1852.

Open daily from 9 to 4 o'clock, and on SATURDAY EVENINGS, from May 1st to November 1st, 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of Six Per Cent., computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn compounds semi-annually in January and July. Books of By-Laws furnished at the office.

BOARD OF MANAGERS.

GEO. A. BERRY, President.
JOHN SCOTT, JAS. PARK, Jr., Vice Presidents.
D. F. MCKINLEY, Secretary and Treasurer.
A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John Ellsworth, F. Ramm, G. Schoyer, Joshua Rhodes, Senator Michel Chevalier, Dr. Johnson, Col. Hoffman, and others. They have also received the hospitalities of Consul-General Read, Mr. Bates, Mr. Washburne, and several of the bankers resident here.

DRY GOODS.

Silks, Silks, Silks.

Jas. Caldwell

INVITES SPECIAL ATTENTION TO HIS NEW STOCK OF

SPRING GOODS,

Which will be found Unusually Attractive.

BLACK FRENCH SILKS, all qualities.
BLACK AMERICAN SILKS.
New Styles in STRIPE SILKS, for Spring and Summer Suits.
RICH PLAIN SILKS, for Evening Wear.
JAPANESE SILKS, a very fine assortment and choice styles.
SILK POPLINS, ALPACAS and MOHAIR LUSTRES.

FANCY DRESS GOODS,

A Magnificent Assortment.

SUIT LINENS, GINGHAMS, CHINTZES, PRINTS.
HONEYCOMBS AND MARSEILLES QUILTS.
NOTTINGHAM and TAMBOUR LACE CURTAINS.
SHEETING MUSLINS, IRISH LINENS.
DAMASK TABLE LINENS.
NEW STYLES SILK BASQUES.
LACE SHAWLS AND SACQUES.
LADIES SUITS, a very fine assortment.

118 and 120 Federal Street,

ALLEGHENY CITY.

TRIMMINGS, &C.

JOS. HORNE & CO.

Are now offering a Large and Complete Assortment of

Fine Millinery

AND

STRAW GOODS.

Straw Hats and Bonnets,

IN ALL THE NEW STYLES.

Fine French Flowers,
Ostrich Tips, Pon Pons,
Feathers, Ornaments, &c.,

IN GREAT VARIETY.

Full line of Taffeta and Gros Grain BONNET and TRIMMING RIBBONS, in all the new tints.
Plain and Fancy Colored SASH RIBBONS. The BLACK (All Silk) GROS GRAIN SASH RIBBON, at $1 00 per yard.
CORDED SATINS, SILKS and TURQUOISE in all colors.
Also, CRIMPED SATIN, entirely new, just received.
HEAVY CRIMP CRAPES.
WHITE AND BLACK SILK NETT, with Black and White Spot.
A complete assortment of Collier de Grace and the new Nilsson, and all the Latest Styles of NECK RUFFLING.

New Goods Arriving Every Day!

CALL AND EXAMINE AT

RETAIL STORES,

197 and 199 Penn Avenue.

F. H. EATON'S

TRIMMING STORE,

17 Fifth Avenue.

BLACK THREAD LACES,
All widths, for Dress Trimmings.
BLACK GUIPURE LACES,
All widths, Handsome Patterns.
HAMBURG EMBROIDERIES,
Another lot of 250 Pieces.
PIQUE EMBROIDERIES,
The great basis for many novelties.
TOURIST PARASOLS,
Another large lot received.
WHITE SILK PARASOLS,
For Lace Covers.
LADIES' SUMMER SUITS,
The finest display in the city.

Just Received,

NEW STOCK

HATS AND CAPS,

AT

PALMER'S,

84 Wood Street.

Will Open our NEW ROOMS, 149 and 151 WOOD STREET, March 20, 1872, with the Largest Stock of HATS, CAPS and STRAW GOODS ever offered in Pittsburgh.

THE CELEBRATED

JEWETT & GOODMAN

ORGAN

Sold on Monthly or Quarterly Payments, by

L. R. NORTON, State Agent,
118 SMITHFIELD STREET.

Opposite New City Hall, Pittsburgh, Pa.
AGENTS WANTED. TTh8

WALL PAPER,

New Styles, Beautiful and Cheap,

IN GREAT VARIETY, AT

PALMER'S

NO. 91 WOOD STREET,

Between Fourth and Fifth avenues, second door below Diamond alley.

J. WEAVER & CO.,

ADVERTISING AGENTS,

Mellon's New Iron Front Building,

(OPPOSITE NEW CITY HALL).

116 Smithfield Street.

TTh8

OFFICE OF TREASURER OF ALLEGHENY COUNTY,
Pittsburgh, April 1, 1872.

IN PURSUANCE OF THE TWENTY-FIRST Section of an Act relative to Allegheny county, approved the 1st day of May, 1861, and of the amendment of said section, approved the 23d day of March, 1866, I do hereby give notice that the Duplicates for the several Wards, Boroughs and Townships will be open, and I will be prepared to receive the

County, State, Poor and Workhouse Taxes for 1872

On and After the 1st Day of May, 1872.

Said Taxes can be paid at this office until the 1st DAY OF AUGUST, with

DEDUCTION OF FIVE PER CENT.

For Prompt Payment to all persons paying the whole amount of their Taxes.

There will be no deduction allowed during the month of August.

THERE WILL BE

Ten Per Cent. Added

To all Taxes remaining unpaid on the 1st DAY OF SEPTEMBER, 1872.

SAMUEL KILGORE,
Treasurer of Allegheny County.

ARTIFICIAL STONE,

PATENTED NOVEMBER 10, 1868.

MILLS & CO.,

Manufacturers of

STONE FOR SIDEWALKS, FIRE-PROOF FLOORS, BUILDING STONE, HOUSE FRONTS, BELT COURSE CORNERS, SILLS, LINTELS and CEMETERY WORK.

Also, Dealers in Best Imported and Native CEMENTS, FIRE CLAY, PLASTER, WHITE LIME AND SAND, SEWER PIPE AND CHIMNEY TOPS.

Office and Warerooms: 258 LIBERTY ST.
TTh8

ADOLPH STUEBNER,

FRESCO PAINTER,

195 FIFTH AVENUE,

Fifth Avenue Bank Building, Pittsburgh, Pa.

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McELROY

& DICKSON,

54

WOOD STREET.

WHOLESALE

DRY GOODS.

NEW

PRINTS,
GINGHAMS,
ALPACAS,
DRESS GOODS,
JEANS,
COTTONADES,
CAMBRICS,
CORSET JEANS.

Gloves, Hosiery, Notions, &c.

SPRING, 1872.

WHOLESALE

DRY GOODS

OUR STOCK COMPLETE.

Haines & Sheibler,

SUCCESSORS TO

CARR, M'CANDLESS & CO.,

94 Wood Street.

CARPETS.

New Importations.

We are Daily Opening New Additions to our Spring Stock of

AXMINSTER,
MOQUETTE,
WILTON,
VELVET,
SOLID BRUSSELS,
TAPESTRY BRUSSELS,
INGRAIN,
And COMMON

CARPETS.

We import directly from the leading Factories of Europe, and are secured many new styles and Patterns that are strictly private to our house.

OLIVER McCLINTOCK & CO.

23 Fifth Avenue.

CARPETS.

Rich, Rare and Beautiful.

ALL GRADES,
ALL STYLES,
ALL PRICES.

Our Stock of ENGLISH and AMERICAN BRUSSELS, embraces as fine styles as can be found in any Market.

Bovard, Rose & Co.

21 FIFTH AVENUE.

CARPETS.

I HAVE NOW IN STORE

ALL NEW STYLES OF
WILTONS, AXMINSTERS,
VELVETS, BRUSSELS,
TAPESTRIES.

ENGLISH AND AMERICAN

OIL CLOTHS,

LINOLEUM,

MATTINGS AND MATS.

Henry McCallum,

51 FIFTH AVENUE,

ABOVE WOOD STREET.

GAS FIXTURES

Gas Fitting and Plumbing.

We have the pleasure of informing our friends and customers that we are just in receipt of an

Elegant Stock of Gas Fixtures,

Which embraces the largest and finest assortment ever offered in the two cities, among which is the

New Style Green Verd Bronze; also, Gold, Gilt and French Bronze,

Consisting of CHANDELIERS, from 2 to 12 Lights, PENDANTS, PILLARS, BRACKETS, DROP LIGHTS, &c., FOR GAS OR OIL.

As we make a Specialty of Gas Fixtures, we are prepared to offer great inducements to our customers. Prices, and will furnish them WHOLESALE AND RETAIL AS LOW AS THEY CAN BE BOUGHT AT THE FACTORIES. We also keep on hand a large assortment of

PLUMBING GOODS,

Such as Washstands, Bath Tubs, Sinks, Water Closets, Lead Pipe, Hydrant Hose, &c., and are prepared to fit up all kinds of Buildings with Gas or Water, by experience.

WELDON & KELLY,

PLUMBERS AND GAS FITTERS,

No. 147 WOOD STREET, corner of Virgin alley, and Butler Street, near Thirty-ninth,
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AIKEN'S

Perfect fitting

SHIRTS.

Directions for Self-Measure sent on application. Perfect Fitting Shirts of every description always in stock and warranted to fit.

JAMES H. AIKEN,
74 Fifth Avenue, opposite Postoffice.

NEW MAPLE SYRUP—VERY CHOICE, in gallon jars, receiving daily, and for sale at the Family Grocery Store of

JOHN A. RENSHAW & CO.,
Corner Liberty and Ninth streets.

DRY GOODS.

AT

WILLIAM SEMPLE'S

New Millinery

AND

Straw Goods.

New Hats and Bonnets,
New Ribbons and Flowers.

A LARGE LOT OF

TRIMMED H

**James T. Brady & Co**

Corner Wood and Fourth Avenue,

**BANKERS,**

BUY AND SELL ALL KINDS OF

*Government Securities,*

GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS,

ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

Money Loaned on Government Bonds at Lowest Market Rates.

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**Commercial Banking Company, ALLIANCE, OHIO.**

The undersigned have formed a Copartnership under the above name to transact

A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS,

AT ALLIANCE, OHIO, and will give careful and prompt attention to all business entrusted to them.

Special attention will be given to Collections in ALLIANCE, CANTON, MASSILLON, SALEM, LEETONIA, COLUMBIANA, NEW LISBON, and all other points in this part of Ohio.

Remittances made at Lowest Rates of Exchange.

Reference—Tradesmen's National Bank.

DAVID MORGAN, } H. D. REES,
G. G. MANFULL, } H. P. McINTOSH,
R. W. TEETERS, Cashier.

**W. W. Morrison,**

BANKER,

WEST MIDDLESEX, PA.,

Transacts a General Banking Business,

BUY AND SELL

Government Securities, GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

Special attention paid to Collections in all parts of the country.

Remittances Made at Lowest Rates of Exchange.

REFERENCES

Exchange National Bank, Pittsburgh.
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Central National Bank, Philadelphia.

**Security Trust Co.**

Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania,

NO. 64 WOOD STREET,

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AUTHORIZED CAPITAL,

**$1,000,000.**

CHARTER PERPETUAL.

President.....DAVID GREGG.

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DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Deposits Solicited and Interest Allowed on same. Dividends, Coupons, etc., Collected Without Charge.

ALL CLASSES OF SECURITIES

BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

This

**IRA B. M'VAY & CO.,**

BANKERS.

WE OFFER FOR SALE

**$20,000 Turtle Creek Division Bonds,**

PITTSBURGH & CONNELLSVILLE R. R.

AT 86 AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

The Only Local Security now on the Market.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.,

Corner Fourth Avenue and Smithfield Streets.


## FINANCE AND TRADE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, April 15, 1872.

The week opens without any unusual or startling financial incidents, to excite the interest of the public or the apprehension of monetary circles.

—Gold pursues the even tenor of its way with scarcely fluctuations enough to elicit the stereotyped inquiry of "how much is sold to-day."

—In the East the stock market is if anything a trifle more active, and offers for various stock and security purchases are traversing the wires westward.

—As to our local money market, while the stringency appears to be quite as great as during last week, the borrowers seem to be laying on their oars, taking breath for a fresh onslaught upon the banks and capitalists. The market has been so thoroughly and conscientiously drummed since the 1st instant, that the impression seems to have one abroad that there is no use taking a fresh dip into the pool until the waters at last make a sign of moving. The passivist policy may work for a few days, but on the least exhibition of relaxation the borrowers will up again "like the leaves of the west when summer is green." Should that potential autocrat, the Comptroller of the Currency, just now give forth a fiat for a statement of the National banks at the close of business of any recent date, we trow he would catch some few at last of our local institutions napping, and these we fancy among the most conservative ones of our community. Indeed, so strong has been the pressure brought by many of the best and most reliable of our business houses for loans recently, that it would be surprising if the case were otherwise. In the meantime the purse strings are being held tightly in check for fear of the approaching call.

—The Savings Banks are easier, as their posits depend much less on the fluctuations business, and are just now reaping golden rvests with little risk.

—Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the llowing quotations of Government nds in New York to-day, as furnished em by Jay Cooke & Co., their correondents:

| | Morning. | Noon. | Evening. |
|---|---|---|---|
| S. Bonds of 1881 | 115¾ | 115¾ | 116 |
| S. Bonds of 1862 | 113¾ | 113¾ | 113¾ |
| S. Bonds of 1864 | 113¾ | 113¾ | 113¾ |
| S. Bonds of 1865 | 113¾ | 114 | 114¾ |
| S. Bonds of 1865 (new) | 113¾ | 113¾ | 113¾ |
| S. Bonds of 1867 | 113¾ | 113¾ | 113¾ |
| S. Bonds of 1868 | 113¾ | 113¾ | 113¾ |
| ons | 115¾ | 115¾ | 116 |
| w 5s | 110¾ | 110¾ | 110¾ |
| d | 110¾ | 110¾ | 110¾ |
| rency 6s | 115¾ | 115¾ | 115¾ |

—The following table shows the prices of lway stocks, gold, etc., at the various sess of the New York Stock Exchange ring the day:

| | 10:30 A.M. | 11:30 A.M. | 12:30 P.M. | 1:30 P.M. | 2:30 P.M. | 3:00 P.M. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| April 15, 1872. | | | | | | |
| d | 110¾ | 110¾ | 110¾ | 110¾ | 110¾ | 110¾ |
| ern Union Tel | * | 73¾ | * | 73¾ | * | 73¾ |
| kshire | * | * | * | * | * | * |
| the Mail | 62¾ | 63¾ | 63¾ | 63¾ | 63¾ | 63¾ |
| ans Erie | * | * | * | * | * | * |
| lle Fargo Ex | 72¾ | * | 72¾ | * | 72¾ | * |
| erican Express | 57¾ | * | 57¾ | * | 57¾ | * |
| ted States Ex | * | * | * | * | * | * |
| York Central | 92¾ | 92¾ | 92¾ | 92¾ | 92¾ | 92¾ |
| York Central scrip | 90¾ | * | 90¾ | * | 90¾ | 91 |
| igan Central | 93¾ | 93¾ | 93¾ | 93¾ | 93¾ | 93¾ |
| igan Southern | 116 | * | 116 | * | 116 | * |
| ota Central | 91¾ | 79¾ | 80¾ | 80¾ | 80¾ | 80¾ |
| ago & North'n | 80¾ | 80¾ | 80¾ | 80¾ | 80¾ | 80¾ |
| preferred | 93¾ | 93¾ | 93¾ | 93¾ | 93¾ | 93¾ |
| Island | 111¾ | 111¾ | 112 | 112 | 111¾ | 111¾ |
| Paul | 61¾ | 61 | 61¾ | 61¾ | 61¾ | 61¾ |
| preferred | 87¾ | 87¾ | 87¾ | 87¾ | 87¾ | 87¾ |
| hash | * | 28¾ | 28¾ | 28¾ | 28¾ | 28¾ |
| preferred | * | * | * | * | * | * |
| Wayne | 96 | 94¾ | 95 | 95 | 95 | 95 |
| and Miss'pi | 47¾ | 47¾ | 47¾ | 47¾ | 47¾ | 47¾ |
| ago and Alton | * | 118 | * | 118¾ | 118¾ | 118¾ |
| preferred | * | * | * | * | * | * |
| ton, H'rsd & R | * | * | * | * | * | * |
| ton & Quincy | * | 119 | * | 119 | * | 119 |
| Jersey Central | * | 110 | * | 108¾ | 108¾ | 108¾ |
| on Pacific | * | * | * | * | * | * |
| | 11:30 A.M. | 12:30 P.M. | 1:30 P.M. | 2:30 P.M. | 3:00 P.M. | |
| nessee State bonds | * | * | 61¾ | * | * | |
| new | * | * | 73¾ | * | * | |
| th Carolina, July | * | * | 58¾ | * | * | |
| th Carolina, April | * | * | 58¾ | * | * | |
| souri 6s | * | * | 95¾ | * | * | |

**New York Iron Market.**

[From the Bulletin of Monday.]

he dealers of this city advanced the price of iron Friday, the 12th inst., to $7 50, making the e $150 per ton. This was in consequence of the ance made last week by iron manufacturers, and ces, since last November, when iron was selling 72 50 per ton, a total advance of $35, per ton. ings like these suggest to us that their agents in Staffordshire, England, state that a preliminary ting of the iron men will be held on the 20th this month, at which it will probably be decided to advance iron one ad sterling at their regular quarterly ting on the 1st of May. The effect of such an ance, as well as the advance here, can only be ated and still further advance all foreign manufactic products of iron, and the hardware market will necessarily experience another advance, ief present appearances it seems doubtful if any or reaction will take place until the advance l be sufficient to materially check consumption. on at what point this will be reached it is impossible even to form an opinion, but as nearly all easterr prices in which iron and its products will ead are under way for this season, it does not to speculate that any material change in that diion can occur at present.

## PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } MONDAY, April 15, 1872.

REMARKS.—We have little new or interesting to give the reader in regard to the markets. Prices show little change since our last report. Trade is generally pronounced good and daily on the increase. There was a snow storm this morning which had a dampening effect upon the market; but as April showers never last long, bright sales maybe expected ere long. Dealers from the surrounding country are arriving freely and make liberal purchases, being convinced that they can do as well or better in Pittsburgh as in the east.

Following are the wholesale rates unless otherwise noted:

ASHES.—We are reported sales of soda ash, common, at 6¾c; refined, 7c; pots, 10c; pearls, 11c; nitrate soda 5¾c ₱ lb.

APPLES.—Choice apples are held firmly at $4 50a 5 00 per barrel.

APPLE BUTTER.—The demand is not brisk; sales prime in 10 bbls, 8c per gallon; gallon pails, per dozen $10 80; ½ gallon pails $6 00.

BRANS.—The supply of prime white navy is light and prices rule firm at $2 80a3 00 ₱ bushel.

BROOM CORN.—Market dull and prices nominal; sales prime at 7a8c; common sale ₱ lb.

BROOMS.—Fancy $4 50; No. 1, $3 00; No. 2 $3 50; No. 3, $2 75; common $2 25a2 50 ₱ doz.

BAKING POWDER.—Royal, ½-lb cans $1 50 per doz; ¼-lb cans $3 00 per dozen; ½-lb cans $6 00 per dozen; Banner $1 75, $3 25 and $6 00 per dozen for the different sizes.

BUTTER.—Receipts since our last 110 packages. Prices are weaker though not quotably lower. Prime table commands 25a30c ₱ lb; fair to good 20a25c; common 9a11a12c.

BACON AND PROVISIONS.—Trade is reported fair and prices unchanged. Following are the ruling figures in the market: Uncanvassed hams 11½c; canvassed sugar cured hams 12c; sugar cured shoulders 8c; plain do 6c; rib sides 7½c; clear do do 8c; clear do 8½c; breakfast bacon 10¾a11c; dried beef 17c; mess pork $14 00; hams sausage 10c; lard in tierces 9¾c; do half bbls 10¾c; do buckets 11c. Receipts, bacon tierces 48; bacon pieces 1,122.

CIDER.—Clarified $12a16 00 per bbl; XXX $15; other brands $9 00a12 00.

CANDLES.—Star, 12½c; stearine, 14 ounces, 13½c; full weight, 16c; star, 14 ounces, 13c; full weight, 19½c.

CONCENTRATED LYE.—Pennsylvania at $6; other brands $5a5 50.

CHEESE.—Receipts more liberal and prices tending lower. We quote Goshen at 20a21c; Factory, 19c; Western Reserve, 18a18½c. Receipts 120 boxes.

CARBON OIL.—Round lots 19a20c ₱ gall, with the usual advance for small lots from store.

CHANDELIER.—Scott's Bell berries $1 7a15 ₱ bbl; cultivated $12 50a13 50; boxes $4 25a5 50.

CEMENT.—Bosenon, Phœnix hydraulic $3 50 as 75; Johnston $2 25; Rosendale $4 50a5 00; Calcined plaster $4 50; Land plaster, $3 50a3 75 ₱ ton.

FRUITS.—DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN.—There is a fair demand for all prime articles of fruits. Following are the ruling figures of the market: Dried apples sale; peaches, bright, new halves, 9½a10c; old sale, sliced 5¾a6c; quarters 5a6c; currants, new crop, 10c old sc; layer raisins ₱ box, $3 50; half box $1 75; Valencia do 13c; prunes 12½c for new.

COUNTRY BACON.—The supply on the market is light. We quote shoulders at 8a8½c; clear sides 6¼a6½; hams 8¾a9c.

GROCERIES.—The market is reported firm, trade fair and prices unchanged. We quote as follows:

*Coffee*—Fancy 25½c; prime 24½c; good 23½c; fair 23a23½c; Java 28c; Laguayra 26a27c; Mocha 45c; roasted coffees, loose and in one ₱ packages, 27c ₱ lb.

*Sugars*—Refined, crushed, granulated and powdered 13¾c, cut loaf 14¾c; A coffee 12¾c; B 12½c; Ex C 12c; C 11¾c; C 11¾c; C yellow 10¾a11¾c. P R sugars, choice 11¾c; prime 10½c; good 10a10½c; Cuba sugars 10a11c; New Orleans sugars, fair, 9½c; good 10c; prime 10¾c; choice 11¾c.

*Syrups*—Havemeyer & Edlet 65c. H. A. E. Extra 20c; White Honey 60c; Extra Silver 55c; Red Head 52c; Lavender 56c; common 40a45c.

*Molasses*—New crop, prime, 65c; choice 70c.

*Rice*—Carolina choice 9¾c; Rangoon 8c; Patna 8¾c.

*Spices*—Pepper grain 38c; pure ground 25c; Cassia bark 50c; cloves 22c; nutmegs $1 25.

EGGS.—Are weaker and a shade lower; sales prime in bbls packed made at 15a15½c per dozen.

FLOUR.—Receipts for the past forty-eight hours, 2,292 bbls. Holders are only disposition to realize their figures, but stand by the late advance in prices. We quote as follows: Mills.—National, white wheat, bbls ₱ 20; sacks ₱ 25. Iron Hanke, southern amber, bbls $8 50; sacks $8 20; Morning Glory, bbls $8 10; sacks, $7 90. Stones.—Choice brands $8 50; good $8 25; bakers' flour $7 75a8 00; Graham flour, $8 30.

FISH.—Last herring $3 25 ₱ half bbl. White fish scarce at $6 50 per half barrel; mackerel No. 1 shore, $20; extra No. 1 bay $15; No. 2 shore, medium, $10; extra $14; No. 3, large, in half bbls $1 75a8 00, and $8 50 in bbls. New Codfish, 8½c for medium and 7c for large. New Labrador, split, $5 5a6 00 round, $6 50.

GRAIN.—Below will be found the receipts of wheat, corn, oats, rye and barley for the past forty-eight hours:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Wheat, sacks | 304 | Corn, sacks | 2,154 |
| Barley, sacks | 195 | Rye, sacks | 371 |
| Oats, sacks | 1,470 | | |

It will be observed that the receipts of wheat continue light, and as a consequence prices are firm. We are hearing of the arrival of a few small lots of car lots, from Michigan, of prime winter red, which was disposed of on private terms, though supposed to be a shade higher than previous quotations. We continue to quote red winter at ▮ 6 6@1 70; white ▮ 1 70@1 74. The cold snap we have had will unquestionably check the coming wheat crop is now being sung, and will be until genial suns shall revivify the tender wheat plant, and send it forth to yield the anticipated harvest. Oats—market quiet and unchanged at 45a46c per bushel for car load lots. Corn—Prime yellow shelled is held at 58a60c, and car, free in elevator, 57a58c. Rye—The supply continues light, while the demand prices to rule firm at ▮1 per bushel. Barley—prices are nominally 70a75c for fair to prime samples.

HAY.—Prime firm. Sales made at $20a25 per ton on wharf. Receipts light.

HOPS.—Supply light and prices firm. We quote: 77a at 60a70c ₱ ▮; old 70a 40a 44c ₱ ▮.

Hides.—Good demand at 8@9¾c.

HONEY.—Sales at 25a30c ₱ ▮.

HEMP.—Rough Kentucky $168 ₱ ton; single dressed $240; scutched $340a360.

HOMINY.—▮4 50a5 0 ₱ bbl.

LARD OIL.—No 1 extra, 85a86c; No 2, 62a64c; Cincinnati and Chicago winter strained 85a86c.

LIME.—Perrysburgh white $2 25; Cleveland $2 25; Bedford $2 75; Bellaire white $1 50.

MILL FEED.—Middlings ▮1 80a2 00; seconds ▮1 45 a1 60; fine do $1 20a1 30; chopped corn and oats ▮1 30; chopped corn ▮1 40; bolted corn meal 15c ₱ bush.

MINCE MEAT.—Good brands held at 12a13c per ▮.

MAPLE MOLASSES.—There is a fair demand at ▮1 87 per gallon in jars.

ONIONS.—Demand for old limited; onion sets in demand at ▮4 50a5 00 per bushel; old range from ▮2 0 to ▮2 00 per bbl.

POTATOES.—There has been an advance, and prime peachblows are now held at 55a60c ₱ bush.

HAIR.—Sales at 32a35c ₱ ▮.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER.—Sales of ¼-lb cans at ▮1 50; ½-lb ▮1; 1-lb ▮6 ₱ doz.

SEEDS.—There is an active demand for clover and timothy seed, with sales of the former at $5 50a6 00 per bush, and the latter at $2 25, ₱ 50; flax seed ▮1 80a2 00.

STRAW.—Wheat straw ▮15 a ton; oats straw ▮20.

SALT.—Car load lots at store 82½c.

SUMAC.—Sales of Tennessee made at 4½c ₱ ▮.

TALLOW.—Sales in bbls at 9a9½c.

WILLOWS.—Sales Kentucky at 10c.

WHISKY.—Highwines ▮1 09; original rectified 92c; ▮1 00; proof rectified ▮1 00a1 05; rye and corn ▮1 60a1 65 ₱ gallon; old Monongahela whisky ▮2 60 as 00 as 50 age.

### PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } TUESDAY, April 16, 1872.

REMARKS.—The market was dull, showing no signs of either life or activity. So far as relates to prices we have no changes to note. The crude sales were made principally in the oil regions, whilst the refined is generally disposed of in the East by telegraph.

CRUDE.

In the absence of sales we can only give the asking rates. We quote: Spot or July, 8½c; seller's option till July 8½c; B. O., same time, 10c; B. O. all year 12c; Parker's Landing $3 20 ₱ bbl.

REFINED.

Market inactive. We quote as follow: Spot 21¾c; April 21¾c; May 21¾c; June 22¾c, for Eastern delivery.

[By Western Union Telegraph.]

[In consequence of a snow storm we are without our usual dispatches by this time.]

[By Pacific and Atlantic line.]

PHILADELPHIA, April 15.—April 21¾c; May 21¾c; June 22¾c; crude 11c.

OIL CITY, April 15.—Market opens quiet but firm; spot $2 77½a3 50.

TITUSVILLE CENTER, April 15.—Market quiet at $3 15.

PARKER'S LANDING, April 15.—No sellers here and we can't quote.

TITUSVILLE, April 15.—Market quiet and dull at $5.

HORSEVILLE, April 15.—Market quiet and firm at $5 60a3 65.

**Crude Oil Received by A. V. R. R.**

| Shipper. | Consignee. | Barrels. |
|---|---|---|
| W. Stewart | Sunbeam Oil Works | 80 |
| H. McKelvey | Vesta Oil Works | 240 |
| H McKelvy | Cosmos Oil Works | 460 |
| S B Duncan | Petrolite Oil Works | 288 |
| J Bushnell | Keystone Oil Works | 222 |
| B S Duncan | Forsythe Oil Works | 144 |

**Crude Oil Received by Rail and River.**

| | Bbls. | |
|---|---|---|
| Sunbeam Oil Works | 80 | Vesta Oil Works |
| Cosmos Oil Works | 460 | Petrolite Oil Works |
| Keystone Oil Works | 222 | Forsythe Oil Works |

| | |
|---|---|
| | 240 |
| | 288 |
| | 444 |
| Total | 1,934 |

**Shipments of Refined Oil East via A. V. R. R. W. P. R. R. and P. R. R.**

WEST PENN JUNCTION, April 13, 1872.

John Spear & Co, 165 bbls to Waring, King & Co, Philadelphia.

Vesta Oil Works, 400 bbls to Waring, King & Co, Philadelphia.

Kirkpatrick & I., 56 bbls to Logan Bros & Co, Philadelphia.

Triumph Refining Co, 25 barrels to Logan Bros & Co, Philadelphia.

Total.....646

**Shipments of Refined Oil East by W. P. R. R.**

Hikins, B & Co, 50 bbls to P A Davis, Philadelphia.

Kirkpatrick & Logan, 150 bbls to Logan Bros & Co, Philadelphia.

Total.....200

## ALLEGHENY LIVE STOCK MARKET

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } MONDAY, April 15, 1872.

The arrivals of cattle by the different railroads centering at the Union Yards were 37 cars, or about 666 head. In addition to these there were a few loads driven over from East Liberty, making in the neighborhood of 720 head of cattle on sale this morning. The greater part of the offerings were from Chicago, and in quality were good. The market opened up with sellers holding cattle firm, as most of the stock to-day was in the hands of the regular dealers, and they were not disposed to let go, unless at prices that would justify. The butchers were a little slow about buying, and it snowing and blowing it was very disagreeable standing in the yards. The butchers finding that cattle were a little higher, at once made up their minds to purchase, and trade for a time was more active, a good many cattle selling and generally at prices better than have ruled for some time. The markets butchers are having makes it hard to sell thin cattle at very high prices. The cheapness of hams, bacon and all kinds of pork renders it very difficult to sell anything but the best cuts of beef, as the masses of the people will not pay from 15 to 25c ₱ ▮ for beef while they can purchase the best sugar cured hams for 12½ ₱ ▮. On looking over our report of last year, we find that on Monday, April 15th of the year ago, the best grades of stock were selling at about 8c, and some a little over. Now 8¢ ₱▮ is the extreme for the very best. Taking the weight at 1,300 ▮s, we find that cattle are from $10 to $13 ₱ head cheaper than last year, and yet not near as cheap as corn and hay. To-day the butchers purchased all the offerings, and at eleven o'clock the yards were pretty well cleaned. Prices were a shade higher than for some time and most of the drovers we think done better than usual, at least we did not hear any complaints, and we infer trade was good. Extra, 1,200 to 1,300 ▮s steers, smooth and nice, $7 to $7 25; prime 1,200 ▮s cattle, $6 50 to $6 75; fair 1,200 ▮s steers, $6 25 to $6 25; medium, 1,100 ▮s steers $6 12 to $6 25; common $5 50 to $6 00; cows, $4 50 to $5 25; bulls, $4 00 to $5 00.

**Stock Cattle.**

The offerings of stock cattle to-day amounted simply to one load, and there were at least ten or twelve buyers, some of whom wanted to purchase 30 or 40 head. The want of stock trade was limited. While our drovers were willing to make contracts to deliver cattle here next week at prices running from $4 75 to $5 50 ₱ 100 ▮s, we could not learn of but one being sold in this way, and that for a single load only. Farmers are beginning to find that stock cannot be had unless at figures in the neighborhood of 5c, and some of them are unwilling to go that high, preferring to do without. Some country dealers finding no stock on sale here to-day when they arrived, left for Chicago with a view of purchasing. The trade is dull and unsatisfactory, and from present appearances will continue so for some time.

ARRIVALS.

The following are the arrivals of live stock at the Union Yards for the week ending to-day, as reported by Mr. S. B. McKeown, cashier of Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad:

| | Cars. |
|---|---|
| Holmes & Hunter, from Chicago | 2 |
| Marks & Rafz, from Chicago | 3 |
| Marks & Katz, from Chicago | 3 |
| L. Keifer, from Chicago | 4 |
| M. Varner, from Chicago | 3 |
| Orr & Williams, from Chicago | 1 |
| Greenwald & Kann, from Chicago | 1 |
| J. Shamberg, from Chicago | 1 |
| Keifer & Eckert, from Chicago | 1 |
| M. Varner, from Chicago | 1 |
| C. Cunningham from New York | 1 |
| R. F. Ray, from New York | 1 |
| D. Armstrankits, from Orville | 1 |
| John Ault, from Orville | 1 |
| C. F. Sablin, from Canton | 1 |
| W. Hart, from Canton | 1 |
| M. House, from Alliance | 1 |
| Hazlewood & B, from Sulonia | 1 |
| C. A. P. Rood, pre paid | 1 |

**Cattle Sales.**

T. J. North sold 6 head common Westmoreland county stock at prices ranging from $4 50 to $5 75.

C. F. Lablim sold 20 head stable fed stock from Wayne county, Ohio, at prices ranging from $5 to $7 25 per hundred ▮s.

John Ault sold 2 loads Ohio cattle at figures from $5 to $6.

Holmes & Hunter sold 36 head cattle from Chicago at prices ranging from $5 75 to $6 90 per hundred ▮s.

Peter Hartman retailed 1 load Chicago cattle at prices ranging from $5 25 to $7 per hundred ▮s.

M. Krauss sold 2 load Ohio and Chicago cattle from $6 12 to $7 25.

Varner reports selling 45 head fat cattle from Ohio and Chicago at prices varying from $6 00 to $7 25, also 30 head of stock cattle at $5 to $5 50.

Jacob Lobeman sold 30 head Chicago cattle at prices from $6 to $7 ₱ 100 ▮s.

Jacob Shamberg sold 20 head Chicago cattle at prices ranging from $5 50 to $8 00.

Keifer & Eckert sold 73 head Chicago cattle at prices from $6 to $7 ₱ 100 ▮s.

S. Truerman retailed 2 loads Ohio and Chicago cattle at prices from $6 25 to 7 25.

L. Rothschild sold 1 car Chicago cattle from $5 50 to 7 00 per hundred ▮s.

Hazlewood & Blackstock sold 70 head Ohio and Chicago cattle at prices ranging from $6 00 to $7 25 per hundred ▮s.

L. Shamberg sold 28 head Chicago cattle at prices from $6 to $6 50 ₱ 100.

S. Lowenstein sold 1 car Chicago cattle at prices from $6 25 to $7 25 ₱ 100 ▮s.

Sadler, Havens & Co. sold 44 head Ohio cattle at prices from $4 50 to $6 75 ₱ 100 ▮s.

**Sheep.**

The number of sheep on sale this morning was small, about 130 head all told. Notwithstanding the supply was so meager, the demand was also light and dealers report the market dull. Sales were made of the offerings at prices running from $7 00 to $9 00 ₱ 100 ▮s, according to condition, &c. The weather keeps so cold and disagreeable that farmers will not clip their flocks. As soon as shorn sheep come on the market prices will decline, and as they get cheaper the demand grows better. The price of sheep is so fearfully high in comparison with other kinds of stock, that buyers are afraid to go about handling them; but with a supply of clipped on the market we look for more activity in the trade. Following are sales:

Neely & Farley sold 40 head Armstrong county stock at at $5 ₱ 100 ▮s.

Keifer & Eckert sold 73 Butler county sheep, from $6 to $9 ₱ 100 ▮s.

## New York Finance and Trade.

Gold Closed at 110¾a110¾.

NEW YORK, April 13—P. M.

MONEY.

Money was loaned at from 7 per cent. gold to 1-32 and interest, and closed steady at 7 per cent. Some of the banks report a great influx of currency.

GOLD.

The gold market was firmer to-day and advanced on the rise in exchange and the fear of complications between France and Germany, closing at 110¾ a110¾. Loans were made at from 3 to 7 per cent. for carrying. Clearings $24,000,000.

EXCHANGE.

Sterling exchange 109¾.

GOVERNMENTS.

The government bond market was strong to-day with a sharp rise in prices. The supply of bonds is very slight. No round lots could be bought without materially advancing prices. The advance to-day was from ⅛ to ¾ per cent.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Coupons 1881 | 116 | 5-20s, 1867 | 113½ |
| 5-20s, 1862 | 113¾ | Coupons 1868 | 113¾ |
| 5-20s, 1864 | 113¾ | 10-40s | 109¾ |
| 5-20s, 1865 | 113¾ | Currency 6s | 115¾ |
| 5-20s, 1865, new | 112¾ | New 5s | 110¾ |

STATE BONDS.

Southern State bonds closed dull new South Carolina, were about 1 per cent. higher.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Mississippi | 95¾ | Virginias, old | 54 |
| Tennessees, old | 67¾ | North Carolinas, old | 36¾ |
| Tennessees, new | 67 | North Carolinas, new | 39 |
| Virginias, new | 58 | | |

STOCKS.

Stocks opened slightly lower than on Saturday, but during the afternoon were strong, and advanced from ½ to 1¾ per cent. Northwest common, Union Pacific, Lake Shore, Western Union, Rock Island and Columbus, Chicago and Indiana Central continue to attract the most attention. Toward the close Hannibal and St. Jos. was very active at 41¾. The market closed steady, with prices slightly off from the highest figures of the day.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Western Union | 74 | St. Paul | 61¾ |
| Quicksilver | 36¾ | do pref'd | 81 |
| Adams Express | 97 | Wabash | 78¾ |
| Pacific Mail | 63¾ | do pref'd | 93 |
| American Express | 72 | Fort Wayne | 92 |
| U. S. Express | 72¾ | Terre Haute | 24 |
| Pacific Mail | 63¾ | do pref'd | 50 |
| New York Central | 93¾ | Chicago & Alton | 118 |
| N. Y. Central Scrip | 92 | do pref'd | 130 |
| Erie | 64 | Ohio & Mississippi | 48¾ |
| do pref'd | 80 | C. C. & I. C | 90¾ |
| Harlem | 119 | Burlington & Quincy | 132 |
| do pref'd | 129 | Lake Shore | 96¾ |
| Hen Central | 115¾ | Michigan Central | 93 |
| Cleveland & Pitts | 91¾ | Illinois Central | 134 |
| Northwestern | 80¾ | Union Pacific | 38 |
| do pref'd | 93¾ | C. P. Bonds | 101¾ |
| Rock Island | 112 | Union | 91¾ |
| N. J. Central | 109½ | Del. Lack. & Westn | 108 |

## MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

**Chicago Markets.**

CHICAGO, April 15, 1872.

FLOUR—Firm and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat—No 2 spring quiet and weak at ▮1 22¾a1 23. Corn—No 2 mixed firmer at 39a38¾c. Oats—No 2 steady at 31¼a31¾c. Rye quiet and weak at 68a68½c. Barley dull at 52c.

PROVISIONS—Mess pork steady at $12 07½a12 10. Lard stronger at 8½c. Hams in pickle steady at 8a 9c. Bulk meats steady; shoulders 3¾a4c; sides, clear rib, 7¾c; clear 6¾c.

WHISKY—Steady at 92c.

HIGHWINES—In better demand and steady at 82½c. Hogs—Steady at $4 30a4 50.

**New York Live Stock Market.**

NEW YORK, April 15.—Receipts beeves was 6,039, or 960 less than the week; on sale to-day 5,079 head. Communipaw, 96 at One Hundredth street and 22 at Weehawken, making 4,960, against 4,604 last Monday. This light run for the fortnight tells on prices, which are advanced ¾c on good and nearly ½c on ordinary wholesome cattle; beside the market was active, and all sold early. Texans went at 10¾a11¾c, fair to good Illinois steers 12a12½c, prime to extra 13¾a13¾c, averaging 12½c, the bulk of cattle selling at 12¾c. Some 30 cars were kept back by obstructions, but will arrive to-morrow. Intimations point to larger arrivals again, but our market can use a good many cattle coming this week; 4 cars Illinois, 64 cwt, sold at 12¾c, 57 hs @ cwt; 4 cars prime, 83 cwt, 12a13¾c; 6 cars Cherokees, 6 cwt, 11¾c; 5 cars, 9 cwt, 12a13c; 4 cars Illinois, 78 cwt, 12¾c.

Sheep—Total receipts 10,590, or 3,000 less than the previous week; market opened at a slight advance; a few very poor go under 5c; fair sell at 9c; good 9¾c; prime to extras 10a10¾c; a few very choice 10¾c; 3 cars prime, 104 lbs, fine wool, 10¾c; a car 80 lbs, and 9 cars 82 lbs State, 9¼c; a car culls, 5½c. Spring lambs 13a20c for good to prime Jerseys.

Hogs—Receipts 3,200, or 2,000 less than last week; market improving; none selling alive, but are worth 5a5¾c; dressed sold at 6a7c, those of 160 lbs going at 6¾c. Pigs scarce and wanted.

**New York Dry Goods Market.**

NEW YORK, April 15.—Dry goods market steady and the jobbing trade are doing a good business; while many of the commission houses are comparatively quiet. In printing cloths speculation has carried prices to high figures, viz: 9c for standard cloths. Prints are consequently held firmly, and all desirable styles are taken readily at 12½c. Ginghams, 11½c; while new patterns of Dolly Vardens go off quick at 12¾a13c. Brown sheetings steady and in demand at 14¾a15c for best make, and 13¾a14c for seconds. Brown drills, best grades, 13¾a14c. Amoskeag brown linens 26c; Boston improved do 19c; Haymaker do 17½c; Warren do 17c; York improved 26c; Dutes ginghams 14c; Hartford 13½c; Lanark No. 2 checks 10c; Everett Cottonades 20a 25c, as to style. American 4 harp 25c; Worsingman's denims 18c; Garnero & Co.'s glazed cambrics 9¾a9¾c for plain and high colors.

**Toledo Market.**

TOLEDO, April 15.—Flour firm. Wheat 1c higher and quiet; amber Michigan $1 6'. Corn dull but unchanged; low mixed 47¾c; yellow 48c. Oats dull; No. 1 42¾a43c. Pork and lard dull but unchanged.

**Cleveland Market.**

CLEVELAND, April 15.—Wheat quiet and firm; No 1 red winter $1 68; No 2 $1 58. Corn 39a38c. Oats dull and unchanged at 43c. Refined petroleum at 50c. Oats steady at 29c. Clovereed $5 90.

## OCEAN STEAMERS.

**Date of Departures from New York.**

1872.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| China | April 17 | Liverpool. |
| Wisconsin | April 17 | Liverpool. |
| Silestria | April 18 | Hamburg. |
| Egypt | April 20 | Liverpool. |
| Russia | April 24 | Liverpool. |
| Nevada | April 24 | Liverpool. |
| Westphalia | April 25 | Hamburg. |
| Calabria | April 26 | Liverpool. |
| Abyssinia | April 27 | Liverpool. |
| Wyoming | May 1 | Liverpool. |
| Holsatia | May 2 | Hamburg. |
| Batavia | May 4 | Liverpool. |
| Washington | May 8 | Liverpool. |
| Algeria | May 11 | Liverpool. |
| Parthia | May 18 | Liverpool. |
| Ville de Paris | May 18 | Liverpool. |

## RIVER TELEGRAMS.

**Greensboro, Pa.**

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

GREENSBORO, PA., April 15, 1872.

River stationary, with nine feet of water in the channel. Weather rainy; thermometer 41 at 4 P. M. F.

**Brownsville, Pa.**

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

BROWNSVILLE, PA., April 15, 1872.

River stationary with about nine feet of water in the channel. Weather rainy; thermometer 37 at 6 P. M. C.

**Parkersburg, West Va.**

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

PARKERSBURG, W. VA., April 15, 1872.

This morning the steamer Benwood stuck three boats on the head of the Brothers' Island and the Grand Lake lost two barges on the bridge here. R.

**Wheeling, W. Va.**

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WHEELING, W. VA., April 15, 1872.

River fourteen feet two inches and falling slowly. Down—Mollie Ebert, for St. Louis, 9 A. M.; Express, for Parkersburg, 11 A. M. The Andes arrived at 7 P. M. Twenty-one tows of coal passed to-day. Snow, sleet and rain fell this morning; raining this evening. The steamer Ben Wood stuck three barges on the head of Brothers' Island. The Grand Lake lost two barges at Parkersburg bridge this morning. M.

**Cincinnati.**

CINCINNATI, April 15.—River receding slowly; thirty-nine feet six inches in the channel. Arrived—Juniata and R. R. Hudson from Pittsburgh.

**For Latest River Dispatches See Outside.**

## RIVER NEWS.

**ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.**

**Arrived.**

E. Bennett.....Z. W. Carmack...Geneva.
Gilmeloth.....Houghton.....Elizabeth
Elector.....R. R. Abrams.....Brownsville.
West Virginia...P. Donaldson...Geneva.

**Departed.**

Geneva.....M. A. Cox.....Geneva.
Elector.....Abrams.....Geneva.
Hazelwood & B.....Houghton.....Elizabeth.
E. Bennett.....Z. W. Carmack...Geneva.
Carrie Brooks.....Darlington.....Wheeling.

Monongahela nine feet and falling.

**Boats to Leave To-day.**

Brownsville.....U. S. Mail, boats, 8 A. M.; 5 P. M.
Cincinnati.....Argonaut, 5 P. M.
Geneva.....West Virginia, P. Donaldson, 3 P. M.
Rapid.....Brit.....Cox, 4 P. M.
Zanesville.....Julia No. 2.....Stull, 4 P. M.

THE marks last evening indicated nine feet and falling slowly. The weather yesterday was changeable. We had snow and rain. Another rise in our rivers is not far distant.

THE wharf was bare of towboat—a rather unusual occurrence. They are all going down the Ohio.

WE are indebted to the officers of the steamer Julia No. 2 

# THE VERY LATEST.

## WASHINGTON.

The Pennsylvania Apportionment.

CONGRESS TO DO THE WORK OF THE LEGISLATURE.

Tariff and Tax Bill Completed.

Ready to be Reported To-day.

**Special Dispatch to the Commercial.**

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 15, 1872.

The Pennsylvania Republicans in the House are preparing a bill for the apportionment of their State, the act of the recent Legislature for that purpose having failed to become a law through the Governor's refusal to sign it. They find the constitutional authority for apportionment of the State by Congress in the clause which provides that "the times, places and manner of holding elections for Senators and Representatives shall be prescribed in each State by the Legislature thereof, but the Congress may at any time by law make or alter such regulations, except as to the places of choosing Senators." The legislation desired by the Pennsylvania members has never before been attempted by Congress, but they have the opinion of some of the oldest lawyers in the House, among them Judge Mercur, now a candidate for the Supreme Judgeship of his State, that the proposed action is clearly within the scope of the constitutional authority of Congress.

**Tariff and Tax Bill Completed at Last.**

The Committee of Ways and Means were in session until nearly midnight, and at last have their tariff and tax bill completed and ready to report to-morrow. The Committee finally voted to authorize their chairman to bring in the bill, but he did not remain until the session was concluded, and it is not yet definitely settled upon whom will fall the responsibility of introducing the long expected tariff. If Mr. Dawes does, it will be with the express understanding that the right to represent his constituents and defend their interests, even to opposition to the bill, if necessary, is reserved to him. The Committee made a number of changes in the bill, none of which were of very great importance. Tea, coffee, iron, steel, salt and cotton, remain unchanged. To the section on wools is added the proviso that no wools from east of the Cape of Good Hope shall pay a higher rate of duty than like wools if imported from any other part of the world. The duty on all kinds of manufactured lumber, boards, planks, staves, etc., etc., is reduced from twenty to ten per cent. *ad valorem*, and all kinds of building stone from $1 50 per ton to 75 cents; on upper leather of all kinds, and on skins tanned and dressed, the duty is fixed at twenty-five per cent. *ad valorem*, and on bolting leather at fifteen per cent.; corks and cork work, manufactured, are placed at thirty per cent., a reduction of twenty per cent.; sized paper, used exclusively for books, other than blank books, magazines and newspapers, at twenty-eight per cent. *ad valorem*, provided that all paper imported to be used for any other purpose, except as above stated, shall be forfeited to the government, and a fine of $1,000 imposed. The standard of manufactured vinegar is also fixed so that it shall be of that strength which requires thirty-five grains of bicarbonate of potash to neutralize one ounce of vinegar. A general reduction of one cent per pound in the duty on copper from the rates published yesterday was also agreed on. Friction matches are put on the free list. Savings bank deposits, to the amount of $2,000, are exempt. Stamps on agreements and contracts are stricken out, and on agreements of less than $100, the exemption is increased to $500, and the additional fifty cent tax is levied for the amount of $500 instead of $300 as under the present law. With these modifications the bill is the same as that published yesterday.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 15, 1872.

THE PROPOSED TARIFF ON COPPER.

The Committee on Ways and Means to-day agreed that in lieu of the duties now imposed by law there shall be paid on all copper imported in the form of ores two and a half cents on each pound of fine copper contained therein; on all regulus of copper, and all block or coarse copper, three cents on each pound of fine copper contained therein; on all old copper, fit only for manufacture, one and a half cents per pound; on all copper in plates, bars, ingots and pigs, and in all forms not manufactured or herein stated, including sulphate of copper and blue vitriol, four cents per pound; on copper in rolled plates, called braziers' copper, in sheets, nails, pipes and tubes, and all manufactures of copper, or of which copper shall be the component of chief value, not otherwise provided for, forty per cent. *ad valorem*.

A CONTRADICTION.

There is authority from one of the gentlemen mentioned for saying that the alleged meeting in Washington between Senator Schurz and other Republicans and Democrats and Governor Morgan and other Democrats did not take place.

THE END NOT YET.

The Navy Investigating Committee met this evening. The evidence elicited was cumulative in refutation of charges against the Secretary. The Committee adjourned to Wednesday evening.

## NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, April 15, 1872.

THE GRANT MEETING TO-MORROW NIGHT.

The Republican mass meeting to support the renomination of President Grant carries with it many of the influential classes of the community. The meeting will take place at Cooper Institute on Wednesday, the 17th inst. The call is signed by large numbers of prominent banking and mercantile firms in the city. Gov. E. D. Morgan and Henry Clews compose the committee of arrangements, and the meeting under their auspices will be a striking expression of the sense of the financial community on the question of our next President. Among the speakers will be Senators Morton, of Indiana, and Wilson, of Massachusetts, Harlan, of Iowa, General Sickles, Prof. Theo. W. Dwight, ex-Governor Morgan, of New York, Fred. Douglass and others.

The subscriptions to the United States National bank to-day amount to about $500,000, mostly from out of town subscribers; the feeling in city banking circles being somewhat of hostility to the new bank, as likely to cut into other existing institutions.

SNOW STORM.

It snowed quite hard here for two hours this evening.

TAMMANY REORGANIZED.

The Tammany Society, or Columbian Order, to-night elected the following officers for the ensuing year: Sachems—Horatio Seymour, John T. Hoffman, Charles O'Conor, Jas. M. Chandler, Samuel J. Tilden, Edward Donnolly, Sanford E. Church, John Kelly, Oswald Ottendorfer, William C. Conner, August Belmont, Miles B. Andrews, John Fox; Treasurer—Arthur L. Leary; Sagamore—Wilson Small; Secretary—Joel O. Stevens.

## MEXICO.

**The Factionists on United States Soil—Their Camp Broken Up—Arrest of the Party.**

MATAMORAS, April 15.—Several of Gen. Cortina's principal officers came in last night to consult for defense. The revolutionists are in the neighborhood of Reynosa. No reinforcements have been obtained, from Gen. Valdez, who was driven from Piedras Negras by the revolutionists some weeks ago, appeared near Lardo, Texas, where he formed a camp with about one hundred men, to attack Nuevo Laredo, Mexico, when Capt. Meyers, commanding Fort McIntosh, Texas, broke up his camp with United States troops and arrested about twenty of the filibusters, who are held as prisoners for violating the neutrality laws of the United States.

**Destructive Fires In and Near Toledo, O.**

TOLEDO, O., April 15.—The dwelling and barn of Mrs. Brehm, in this city, were destroyed by fire this morning. Loss $2,000; insured for $1,000. There were several destructive fires in the vicinity of this city on Saturday. Four frame dwellings in Adams township west of the city were destroyed, the fire communicating from the adjoining woods. A church five miles east of the city was burned. Several farms were swept over by the fire, and dwellings, barns, grain, farming utensils, hay, fences, &c., were entirely consumed.

## NEWS SUMMARY.

*BY TELEGRAPH*

Rev. Father Jno. Flanagan, pastor of St. Patrick's church, New Orleans, died yesterday, aged sixty-four.

A desperate attempt was made by twenty-seven disguised men on Thursday morning to capture the jail of Clinton, Hickman county Kentucky. The jailer resisted, and the citizens gathering drove off the party. Great excitement prevails in the county, and the jail is now heavily guarded. A murderer named Cunningham is confined there and two men charged with rape, from which crime, it was wanted to lynch the latter, but the citizens believe they were confederates of Cunningham seeking to release him.

The schooner Liberty was dashed to pieces on the piers at Milwaukee yesterday, while trying to make the harbor during a storm. Her steward, named Thomas, was lost.

Henry Garner was found dead in the road near Toledo, Ohio, yesterday. He is supposed to have been killed by a falling tree.

The boiler of the Louisiana Paper Manufactory, at New Orleans, exploded yesterday, killing H. C. Mahon, severely wounding Sandy Ross and slightly wounding Mrs. Rasherd.

J. B. Lickert, proprietor of a large saw-mill on the river above Columbus, Ky., was drowned, yesterday morning, by the overturning of a canoe.

The new City Council of St. Louis met in special session yesterday. Col. V. Bogy, Democrat, was elected President, and W. H. Swift, Democrat, Clerk.

Peyton G. Buchanan, white, and J. Wesley, colored, had a personal difficulty near Little Rock, Ark., on Sunday, in which the latter was killed and the former mortally wounded.

## EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

**The Geneva Arbitration Tribunal Meeting—Arbitrators Not Present.**

GENEVA, April 15, Evening.—The sitting of the tribunal for the settlement of the Alabama claims opened at 9:30 this morning and terminated. The statement that Count Sclopis presided was incorrect. None of five arbitrators were present. Great Britain and the United States were only represented, the former by Lord Tenterden and Messrs. Taylor and Bernard, and the latter by J. Bancroft Davis, Caleb Cushing and Charles C. Beaman. The official proceedings were confined to the delivery of documents to the Secretary of the tribunal who will transmit them to the arbitrators.

**England Protests Against Claims for Indirect Damages.**

LONDON, April 15.—In the House of Commons to-night, Gladstone, in reply to inquiries from Disraeli and others, again assured members that the note accompanying the British counter case protested against the jurisdiction of the arbitrators at Geneva over claims for indirect damages. Gladstone promised to lay the documents before the House to-morrow.

The Lord Chancellor introduced in the House of Lords to-night a bill creating a Supreme Court of Appeals, the Judges of which are to receive a salary of £6,000 each.

**Miscellaneous Dispatches.**

PARIS, April 15.—Dr. Richard V. Whelan, Bishop of Wheeling, W. Va., now in this city, writes a letter to the *Univers* condemning the doctrines and action of Pere Michaud.

The French editor who was arrested by Germans at Vitry le Francais for publishing offensive articles has been released.

A French squadron is preparing to bombard Tamatav, on the east coast of Madagascar, on accounts of ill treatment of French residents by natives.

**Marine News.**

BREST, April 15.—The steamship Pereire, from New York, has arrived.

QUEENSTOWN, April 15.—The steamship Partahia, from New York for Liverpool, arrived.

## POLITICAL.

**Proceedings of the National Colored Convention—A Platform Adopted—Resolutions Passed.**

NEW ORLEANS, April 15.—The National Colored Convention, in session here, to-day adopted a platform of principles and passed a series of resolutions, of which the following is a summary: The first commends the action of Vice President Colfax for aiding and giving his support to the civil rights bill in the Senate. The second declares a difference between civil rights and social rights, and recognizes the fact that social standing of men can only be determined by social merit and individual achievement. The third expresses grateful sense of the prayers of the friends of freedom in this and other lands. The fourth refuses to support for office all who cannot rise above the prejudices of color and race. The fifth recommends a system of common school education such as prevails in New England. The sixth asks that some patronage be extended to the colored Republicans of Kentucky and other States where none has heretofore been given. The seventh and eighth denies the statement made in certain papers that the colored race equality is one of the dominant ideas of the convention and animadverts on the practices of amalgamation.

## THE WEATHER.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., April 15, 1872, 1 A. M.

PROBABILITIES.

Rising barometer; northerly to westerly winds and clearing weather will extend eastward over the Middle States by Tuesday morning, and over New England during Tuesday. Clear weather will continue to the lakes to South Atlantic and Gulf coasts. Dangerous winds not anticipated.

## The Conflict of Authority in Florida.

TALLAHASSE, FLA., April 15.—Lieutenant and Acting Governor Samuel T. Day issued a proclamation recounting the impeachment of Gov. Reed, declaring the latter's proclamation an attempted usurpation of authority of the chief executive, and warning all persons not to obey or respect the pretended authority of Reed, and that he (Day) will execute the laws of the State for the suppression of any attempt at usurpation and revolution and enforce obedience to the lawfully constituted authorities. Considerable excitement exists in official circles throughout the State. It is reported that Reed and Gibbs have been arrested at Jacksonville by the Federal authorities. The Supreme Court convenes here to-morrow.

## Proceedings of the Ohio Legislature.

COLUMBUS, April 15.—In the House the House bill to provide that owners of land through any of the ditches have been located by authority of the County Commissioners shall keep such ditches clear of obstruction, was passed.

**The Scarcity of Iron.**

[From the New York Financial Chronicle.]

The condition of the iron market at the present is, in many respects, without precedent in the history of the trade. With every furnace in blast, and importations as large as the very limited surplus of foreign production will permit, we are threatened with an iron famine. Since January 1 American pig No. 1 has advanced from $36@37 to $50@52 per ton, rails from $70 to 85, and bar iron from $82 50@87 52 to $103@105. In imported iron the rise has been proportionate, English rails having advanced since the beginning of the year from $88 to $70@73, gold, old rails from $39 to $52@53, and scrap iron from $42@43 to $52@ 65. The reason for this is easily found. Throughout the world, but more especially in this country, there has been during the past year an enormous increase of consumption, and the increase of production has not kept pace with it, chiefly because the necessity for new iron was not felt until the surplus stocks of this and other markets were exhausted. Last year the consumption of iron in the United States was about 2,000,000 tons, of which we produced about 2,000,000 tons and imported the balance, beginning the current year with no surplus, which has forced consumers to depend wholly upon the immediate product of the furnace. Of total consumption last year, it is estimated that one half was used in railroad construction and repairs alone. This year a largely increased consumptive demand is anticipated. We have now some 60,000 miles of railroad in operation, to keep which in repair will require, in addition to the rails rerolled, about three tons to the mile, or say 180,000 tons. Last year we built about 7,000 miles of new road. If we build as much this year we shall require of new rails about 88 tons to the mile, or 616,000 tons. To this may be added for bolts, spikes, joints, switches and the like say 10 tons to the mile, or 70,000 tons. The capacity of the furnaces now in operation is 2,000,000 tons, to which may be added 150,000 tons as the probable product of new furnaces now building. In the present condition of the European markets it is doubtful if we will be able to import as much this year as last, but assuming we can import the same quantity, or 600,000 tons, our total supply would amount to about 2,750,000 tons. Deducting from this the 900,000 tons needed for railroad purposes, we have left 1,850,000 tons, 1,784,000 tons for railroad equipment, building purposes, gas and water and pipe, machinery, the manufacture of hardware, bridges, shipbuilding, and the thousand other uses for iron which iron is employed, or less than one half the estimated requirement. It would appear, therefore, that there must be a curtailment of consumption in some direction, or an active competition among consumers for the limited supply. Still we cannot think it probable that there will be any great advance over the very high prices now obtained, for prices pay the producer so well now that they must soon stimulate production to a point which will meet the requirements of the trade.

**The Transit of Venus.**

Prof. Henry and other scientific men connected with the Smithsonian Institute and the Naval Observatory have united in an interesting memorial to Congress, urging the appropriation of $150,000 to make extensive and thorough preparations for observing the transit of Venus across the sun, which will take place in 1874, and is looked upon as the most important astronomical event that has occurred for many years. The last transit occurred in 1769, and excited so much interest in the scientific world that several European Governments made liberal appropriations to enable their astronomers to take observations. The transit of 1874 will not be visible in this country, and will be best seen from the islands of the South Pacific and Indian Oceans. It is proposed to send naval expeditions to those points, accompanied by scientific parties. The Governments of many of the countries of Europe have already taken steps to this end, and there is little doubt that Congress will enable the astronomers of this country to have the same advantages as their foreign brethren.

IN 1845 the deposits of the London joint stock banks, including the Bank of England, were about twenty-three millions sterling. In 1866 they had advanced to about one hundred millions sterling. On the first of January last they stood at one hundred and eighty-three millions sterling, being eight times as large as a quarter of a century ago. In other words, the corporate banks of the city of London, leaving out all the private banks and all the other banks, both corporate and private, in all the rest of the kingdom, held deposits equal to nine hundred millions of dollars, or 50 per cent more than those of all the national banks in the United States.

**ADDITIONAL RIVER DISPATCHES.**

**Evansville.**

EVANSVILLE, April 15.—Clear till noon; after a fearful storm of wind, rain and hail last night; now cloudy and colder. River rising slowly and very rough. Port left: Up—Quickstep, Fayette, Emma Floyd, Florence Lee. Down—Fearless and barges, Kanawha and barges, Sam. J. Hise, Western, Bermuda, all with good trips. Most of the boats were windbound all day. Business active and freights abundant.

**New Orleans.**

NEW ORLEANS, April 15.—Arrived—Robert Mitchell, Cincinnati; Bee and barges, Bismarck, St. Louis; Carrie V. Kountz, Arkansas river. Departed—Mary E. Forsythe, Louisville. Warm and clear.

**COTTON MARKETS.**

**Memphis.**

MEMPHIS, April 15.—Cotton active and advanced; low middling 22½c.

**Nashville.**

NASHVILLE, April 15.—Cotton firm; low middling 22c.

**New Orleans.**

NEW ORLEANS, April 15.—Cotton firm; sales 3,500 bales; good ordinary 21¾c; low middlings 22¼c; middlings 22⅝c.

## THE BETHEL AND YOUNG MEN'S HOME.

*Consolidation of the Work of the Pittsburgh Bethel and the Young Men's Home.*

A movement has been in progress in our city for the past week, which culminated in a meeting of the friends of the Bethel Work and of the Young Men's Home, on Duquesne Way, held at the rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association, and which promises important results.

The meeting convened at three o'clock, and was opened by prayer, offered by Rev. O. Frankland, President of the Western Seamen's Society.

George Porter, Esq., was called to the Chair and James Laughlin, Jr., was appointed Secretary.

A statement and agreement was presented as the basis of consideration from which we give the following synopsis:

In December, 1869, a connection was made between the work of the Western Seamen's Friend Society, and the Young Men's Home, projected by Thos. H. Rabe, Esq., the Rev. W. Long, the Bethel Missionary, becoming the chaplain of the "Home." This connection was still further cemented about fifteen months since by Mr. Long assuming the Superintendency of the "Home," under the general direction of Mr. Rabe.

The cost of the real estate on which the Young Men's Home is built, about 44 by 180 feet of ground, was $12,000; the expense of the building, fitting up and furnishing about $32,000. On this property a mortgage debt has been carried of $20,000, the title of the property being in Mr. Rabe.

In accordance with the plan proposed, Mr Rabe has offered to convey the title to the property in fee simple, to the Board of Trustees representing the interests of the Western Seamen's Friend Society, the Young Men's Home, and the Home for Homeless Men, on the payment of the amount of the mortgage debt. They have